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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Quebec Reception and Attendant Ceremonies.

THE PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Scenes, Incidents, Impressions and Reflections.

The Prince at the Governor's, at Church and at a Ball.

Reception of the Catholic Bishops—Visit to the Ursuline Convent—Examination of the Citadel—Exhibition of Fireworks—Serious Accident.

OUR LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Prince had a fall in the ball-room last night, but the fall has not been attended with any serious result. While dancing with Miss Anderson in the waltz his foot slipped and he fell heavily, causing her to fall upon him. He struck the funny bone in his knee and brought his royal nose into immediate contact with the floor, but to-day he has been perfectly well, save a slight lameness in the joint, and feeling somewhat abashed. The Prince did not leave as soon as was intended, but remained until the last dance, engaging with a fresh partner in each dance.

This morning, with his entire suite, he visited the Roman Catholic College, where he met all the Provincial Bishops and a host of sub-prelates, from whom he received two addresses, both of which were in French. His answer was in English. The meeting between the august bodies, was held in the large audience-room, at the end of which was a gorgeous throne, and the arms of Great Britain. Bishop Flod delivered the addresses in French and the Bishop of Kingston translated them into English. The Prince, who was highly gratified with his reception, read the following address:

Gentlemen: I accept with the greatest satisfaction the welcome which you present me, and I assure the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada that I feel deeply the expression of your loyalty and affection for the Queen. I rejoice to think that obedience to the laws and submission to the authority which form the bond of all society and the condition of all civilization, are supported and enforced by your teaching example. The assurance that you enjoy the free exercise of your religion, and that you partake in the benefits and protection of the British Constitution, is a pledge that your hearts and those of your fellow subjects, of whatever origin they may be, will now be united in the feelings you have now expressed, of attachment to the Crown of Great Britain. I acknowledge with gratitude the earnest pledges which you offer to Almighty God in my behalf, and I trust that my future course may be such as will best promote the welfare of this great Province and of its inhabitants.

To you, gentlemen, who are engaged within the walls of this building in the education of the youth of the country, I also tender my thanks. I trust that your University may continue to prosper, and that in future years its sons may look back upon the days they have spent under your instruction with the same gratitude and sense of the benefit they have enjoyed, as I and others feel towards the more ancient institutions of my own land.

After the reading of the answer the various dignitaries were presented to the Prince, who partook of a collation in the grand Hall, with the Archbishop and the principal clergy. It will be noticed that the Prince did not address the audience as gentlemen or my lords, which fact has so enraged the Romanists that they would not attend the dinner this evening, and will not take any part in the further proceedings in honor of the Prince, unless the omission is explained by the Duke of Newcastle.

One of the most interesting and remarkable incidents which has thus far attended the Prince's career, was his visit to the Urseline Convent, which was open to a male visitor for the first time since the calling of the Duke of Kent—the rule being that none save women can enter the Convent, with the additional exception in favor of members of the Royal family.

The Prince stood upon the dais, supported by his suite, while the young ladies, numbering sixty, many of whom belong to the first families of the Province, formed a semi-circle in front of him, and welcomed him in a long and French address of kindly greeting and respect, to which the Prince replied, thanking them for their kind interest in his visit to Quebec and their good wishes for him personally, referring to the beneficial results of their efforts in the cause of education, and expressing a hope for their future welfare.

During the song there were allusions to the Prince, at each of which the young ladies gracefully curtsied, and the teachers murmured "Long live the Prince."

The whole ceremony was peculiarly beautiful.

At the Citadel, which he visited this afternoon, he was received with a royal salute, after which he explored every part of the stronghold of the city.

The second grand illumination has taken place tonight, and a magnificent display of fireworks was made at the Esplanade, or parade ground. About twenty thousand spectators were there, of whom fifteen thousand sat upon an elevated platform. While the preliminary display was going on, the under fixing of the platform gave way, and precipitated about a thousand horror-struck people to the ground. Only two were seriously and fatally injured, but a great many were severely bruised and terrified. The scene for a few moments was a terrible one. Men, women and children were mixed up promiscuously, and piled in heaps of fainting, screaming, yelling humanity, and it required the utmost efforts of the police and the unterrified spectators, to keep the fallen ones from a second calamity, which would have been worse than the first.

The race at Lorette this afternoon was a humbug. There were a plenty of dressed-up Indians, hundreds of spectators, and a very fair track—but no horses of any account, no Prince, and no race.

To-morrow the Prince and all the rest of us go to Montreal.

A party of ladies went on board the *Hero* this afternoon, examined the cabin occupied by the Prince, and stole every pin, every piece of wax, and all the knick-knacks that they could find there, as *souvenirs* of his Royal Highness. The Prince's private room was also invaded by a rush of the fair sex, who mounted his chapeau, played with his sword, and fooled with his accoutrements generally. One damsel was caught trying on his overcoat, from which every button had been cut by eager devotees of the youthful Guelph.

The Prince says, if anybody wants to show him attention, let them get him up a ball,—he will willingly dance all night, and would go home with the girls in the morning, if the Duke of Newcastle would allow him.

The New-York Committee are to have an official interview with him at Montreal, and as he is very anxious to see the Empire City, you may rely upon a long and gay visit from not only the Prince, but a host of military and naval officers, who will be ordered there as part of his *cortége*.

The Governor-General remarked to the Duke of Newcastle last evening that our little man seemed to be enjoying himself, to which the Duke replied that he had done nothing else since he left merrie England, but that he had never seen him enter with such *abandon* into the festivities of the evening as he was then doing. Every one admires the Duke, loves the Prince and envies his suite.

HOWARD.

DETAILS OF THE QUEBEC RECEPTION.

From our Special Correspondent.

RUSSEL'S HOTEL, QUEBEC,
Sunday, Aug. 19, 1860.

Well, kind friends, I have seen His Royal Highness, and a very nice Highness he is, too, and if you desire to know where I saw him, what he did and how he looked, your laudable curiosity can be fully satisfied by reading what I shall now proceed to write.

We have all seen descriptions of the Prince, we have all read about Quebec, and we are generally well posted as to the movements of the distinguished party thus far, but I feel moved to say that I have never yet seen any account of the Prince, his appearance or his conduct, which was a faithful representation as he appears to me. Doubtless, every one has his own stand-point of observation, and his own idea of beauty and style, but in all the accounts I have read, the young gentleman has been either flattered most absurdly, or libeled most grossly. Coming here as the representative of an eminently correct and truthful journal, it is not only my duty but my pleasure to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So here goes.

Owing to the peculiar arrangements of the Canadian postal service, I am enabled only to send letters hence for New-York by the mail which leaves at 5 o'clock in the morning. Even this service is omitted on Sundays, and consequently what transpired here on Saturday can be sent away only on Monday morning, a fact which evinces the deplorable slowness of this most loyal Province.

Imagine the stir and bustle which this ancient town was in all day. At early dawn, yes, and before any cock had gotten the sleep out of his eyes, or had had out his morning's nap, the people from all sections of the surrounding country came trotting into the city, gayly dressed, and with an entire confidence in the weather. Friday was a very warm day, so they supposed Saturday would be the same. Thin dresses, straw-hats, fancy turbans, paper-soled shoes, lace mantillas, light parasols, feathers and ribbons, were all the rage. Our Fourth of July, with its thousands of country visitors, would give one a fair idea of the rush of outsiders with which Quebec was thronged all day. The soldiers were all up early; pipe-clay, polish, sweet-oil and fullers' earth were in great demand. The jauntiest hat, the best-fitting coat and the newest pants were selected for wear on this great festive occasion, this royal holiday which was to witness the arrival of their military superior and their future Commander-in-Chief. The citizens of the town had well nigh exhausted themselves the night previous. They had been tacking up evergreens, hoisting flags, nailing transparencies, cleaning door-knobs, washing windows, rubbing down furniture, composing patriotic mottoes, displaying heraldic emblems, buying gloves, laces, white cravats, new feathers, shoes, satin slippers and furbelows generally, so that when the early dawn above referred to made its appearance, the population proper were wrapt in soft slumbers, dreaming of kings, priests, stars and garters. 6 o'clock found everybody up; at five minutes past that hour the entire mass of humanity, residents, strangers, country people and soldier-men, were breaking that eminently respectable rule which so emphatically suggests the impropriety of trifling with the name of the Deity. The object of this wholesale denunciation was the *blausted* weather. The sun was undoubtedly in the heavens, and the earth, or at least this part of it, was in entire readiness for the enjoyment of its healing beams, but there was a dark cloud there, and from it fell, gently, steadily and continuously, a dripping, dropping, drizzly kind of rainy mist, which penetrated their clothing, soaked thinner habiliments, and changed the face of everything, and, indeed, of everybody, from a cheery, happy, pleasant one, to a gloomy, morose and "nasty" ditto. One could not but feel compassion for the pretty Canadian girls who had come from a distance, with their coquettish little hats, their waving white plumes and their dear little boots, protected in no way from "the little drops of water," which one by one stole their way through the gauzy fabric of their "cut-aways," and wetting the very cuticles of her Majesty's most loyal dames. 'Twas too bad, but we are compelled to tell that by 10 o'clock in the morning the stiffening was out of all their dresses, the mud had taken the shine off from many a boot, and the graceful plumes hung "draggly" down the back. About this hour we took a caléche and started out to see

THE CITY AND THE SIGHTS.

By this time the city ladies had mostly returned from their shopping excursions, had changed their dress, and had taken positions at the doors or windows as spectators, while the vast mass of humanity from the "lower town" and from the rural districts kept moving on and on from street to street and from point to point. We drove at first to the Parliament Buildings, now known as the Palace, and popularly recognized as the Hotel de Sanderson. There we found a large detachment from the Seventeenth Regiment of the Royal Army, which was being drilled for the amusement of thousands of spectators. Passing through the hall, we noticed in the dining room the hero of Kars, Sir Fenwick Williams, who, with several of his staff, was breakfasting with Lord Lyons and suite. Sanderson was flying around here, there and everywhere, having all the windows thrown open, lest the glass should be broken when the salutes were fired, stationing the servants at their proper positions, and making arrangements for the grand dinner in the evening. A few privileged ones were permitted to stand by the ramparts, from which they had a splendid view of the river and of all the gayly decorated craft which were plying up and down with their loads of excursionists. Towards noon the clouds began to thin out and we all breathed freer, hoping that after all there might be a pleasant day for the demonstration, but the hope was groundless, for alternately it rained and shone all day long. Taking Sanderson's new umbrella, we went upon the ramparts at 2 o'clock precisely,—at which hour the

FLEET HOVE IN SIGHT.

The sun kindly peeped out to see what was going on and added a few beams to the brilliancy of the scene. The sight was a magnificent one. Far down the river were the three royal vessels steaming slowly and majestically along, accompanied by an escort of twelve river steamboats. The steamers were dressed with flags and are beautifully modeled, while the little steamboats were covered with evergreens, decorated very tastefully with innumerable flags and loaded down with swarms of people, who sank them to the very deck. At the moment the ships were signaled a salute was fired from the Queen's Battery, which sounded like a thousand thunders, scaring all the horses in the city, breaking scores of windows and causing every unoccupied man, woman and child to rush to the parade ground or some other favorable post of observation. After we had seen the coming of the fleet, heard the salute, watched the people who lined the walls, filled the tree-tops and swarmed at the wharves, we went to the Champlain Market, where the

RECEPTION PAVILION WAS ERECTED,

and where the big-wigs were to convene at the firing of the signal gun. The huge market, built of stone, faces the river, between which and it is a large square. Around this square were built temporary stagings for the accommodation of 20,000 spectators, while between the staging and the pavilion was a large, open space which could contain probably 10,000 more. A guard of honor from the Seventeenth surrounded the Pavilion, keeping off the roughs, the "lower classes" and the *oi polloi* generally. From it to the end of the wharf extended the Royal Canadian Rifles, Col. Walker in command, while on the other side extending along the wharf was a Marine Guard from the *Hero*, commanded by a Lieutenant. The kind attention of Hon. John Rose, M. P., and Superintendent of Public Works, gave me the *entrée* of the Pavilion. Pushing my way through hundreds and thousands of Britannia's workies and Canada's children I quietly passed through the line of red-coats and found myself near the charmed circle, which I will now describe.

THE PAVILION.

is an octagon-shaped pagoda-like structure, built of wood, covered with evergreens. It is about thirty feet in diameter, and some twenty feet high. Above the roof proper is a tower-like elevation, surmounted by a flag-staff. From the eight pillars are displayed banners, flags and buntings, while from the centre staff was to wave the royal standard, hosted upon the arrival of the Prince. The floor was covered with a rich velvet carpet, and roof and pillars were handsomely decorated with evergreens, flowers and ribbons. Back of it were the Seventeenth Regiment, the Societies of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, the military staff of Gen. Williams, and the various officers of the army and navy who were permitted by their superiors to be present. On the platform was

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY

of gentlemen, whose appearance and dress were novel and peculiar. The Mayor is a little French-Canadian. He is about five feet six inches high, very slim, and pompous to a remarkable extent. His dress consisted of dress-coat, white vest and black pants, while apparent were a white neck-tie, a long black silk gown and white gloves. The gown (which he is not in the habit of wearing) was made in England, and but recently arrived; and though His Worship has practiced in it daily for a week, he had not quite got the hang of it, and his frantic attempts to keep the wide collar in its proper place, and to restrain the tassels from twisting between his legs, were amusing to us and annoying to his Honor.

The Mayor being French, of course gives every particle of his influence in favor of French ideas and French tastes; and being the brother of the Roman Catholic Archbishop's Secretary, he is also a strong Romanist, which two facts render the little man rather unpopular among the English and Protestant portion of the residents.

The Archbishop was not well enough to be present, but had his Secretary there to represent him. The bishops in their broad-brimmed hats, black collars, purple velvet gowns, huge gold crosses and massive gold chains, presented a gorgeous and unctious appearance, though rather unapostolic. Their eyes, not to say bellies, stood out with fatness, and their oily skins seemed bursting with jolly good living and luscious food. The Anglician Bishop and other clergy were dressed in black silk gowns with baggy sleeves, but were more modest and unassuming in their demeanor. Gen. Williams was in full uniform, and looked every inch a soldier. His breast was covered with decorations, medals and crosses, and no one could look at him without a feeling of respect, admiration and love. The members of Parliament were not expected to be dressed in costume, as they were invited as spectators only, the ceremonies of the day being entirely in the hands of the civic and municipal authorities. Thomas D'Arcy Magee was among the members there. He had evidently been dining, and was feeling in a most happy and communicative mood. His playfully sarcastic remarks concerning the coming Prince, his inquiries as to his age, his acquirements and his history, his remarks upon the ministerial uniforms, and his general loose way of expression amused a number of us for half an hour, frequently causing us to roar with laughter, and almost burst with suppressed merriment. The members of the Council—or the Ministers—twelve in all, were dressed in a very rich and becoming uniform. They were not, however, dressed in the uniform proper for the civil service, but in the one belonging hitherto exclusively to the foreign service, which is gradually being adopted by the people of the civil departments. The dresses were all new, and I suspect many of the worthy gentlemen never before wore anything of the sort. The stiff collar, the heavy gold embroidery, the large buttons, the peculiarly-cut pants, and the absence of pockets, seemed to trouble some of them exceedingly, and I was very much amused at their evident attempts to impress all beholders with the exceeding comfort and ease of their garments. The Judges were also there in full costume. What jolly coves they are, to be sure! very different from those of our courts. I wonder how Judge Russell would look with a three-cornered hat, a frizzly wig, a huge pair of green spectacles, a folded, baggy, mutton-sleeved cloak and black gloves? Funny, I reckon—and so did they; but on the whole I think I should rather trust myself, if innocent, in their hands than in the power of any of our Yankee dealers in equity or law. Then there were the City Councilors, a queer mixture of English, French and Irish, of whom, so far as I saw, the Irish were the best and the smartest. They wore dress coats, white vests, pants and gloves, and the stiffest white cravats you ever did see. Very important, too, they were. Solemnly, dignifiedly, and with circumspection, they wandered around the platform, eyeing closely the members of the House, between whom and themselves there is great rivalry concerning the Prince, and impressing upon the minds of their constituents that they were, of all people next to the Queen, and possibly the Prince, the greatest, wisest and best. These were all who were permitted access to the Pavilion, with the exception of three distinguished and eminently good-looking people from New-York, who were received with all the honors, taken to the front rank, introduced to the nabobs and all the other bobs, and assigned posts of observation unsurpassed by any and equaled by few. The gentleman in a skull cap and white shoes, having a full, round red face and a protruding gastronomic rotator, was Mr. Frank Leslie; the little chap in a fancy light suit, with gray eyes, an incipient mustache and a slight lisp, was Fisk of the *Herald*, and the short fat man with gray hair, black eyes, spectacles and small clothes, was the humble individual who modestly withholds his name from the public, but whose *nomme de plume* will be recognized at the end of this letter. If we had been three Royal Highnesses rolled into one, we could'nt have been better taken care of, and we take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to Hon. John Rose, His Hon. the Mayor, and Messrs. Hall and Kerwin, of this city, for their kind and thoughtful attention to our comfort and enjoyment.

While we were waiting for the coming of the fleet, the crowds outside grew, and grew, and grew. The citadel, the walls, the parade ground, the tops of houses and all the passages leading to the wharf were packed with a dense, dense mass of pushing, swearing, rough and tumble set. Men utterly regardless of consequences crowded by women, knocked over children, bumped every one, and made any quantity of trouble and confusion. Brazen-faced women worried their way through the crowd until they reached the line of policemen, and some of them even got up to the *cordon* of soldiers, which was surrounding the Pavilion, and I don't doubt they would eagerly have embraced the opportunity to stand upon the platform itself, and for what I know, have embraced 'is R'yal 'ighness 'imself. The seats were all filled with spectators, generally well-dressed and well-behaved, while those who were on the ground, and who made the noisy demonstrations, and the rude muscular displays, were of a different class, grade and rank, and were dressed very much as our commonest laborers are when at work.

At 3 o'clock a salute of 21 guns was fired from each battery, and the chimes in both Cathedrals, with all the bells of all the churches, burst forth with welcoming peals from their brassy mouths. The Government officials met the *Hero* and the *Ariadne* off the Point, and went on board to welcome the Prince. Presently the *Hero*, with the Royal standard displayed, anchored immediately in front of the landing, the *Ariadne* stopped a few rods in her stern, while the *Flying Fish* occupied the same relative position to the *Ariadne*. On the arrival of these vessels the yards of the *Nile* and the *Valorous* were manned, and three hearty cheers were given by the sailors to their brethren who go down to the sea in ships.

From the Pavilion to the end of the sloping floating dock, was laid a rich velvet carpet, over which was spread a narrow strip of red flannel cloth. A gun was fired from the *Hero*, and the Governor-General of the Canadas, accompanied by his Aid, left the steamer in a small boat, came ashore at the landing, and came up to the Pavilion, where he was received with a salute from the Rifles and the Marines, while the band played "God save the Queen." At this moment the British Minister,

LORD LYONS AND HIS SUITE,

arrived from the Palace. They were very richly and elegantly dressed in full diplomatic costume, in which they furnished a striking contrast to the other gentlemen, who, though attired in the same style, were not to the manor born. Lord Lyons and his accomplished Secretaries, Messrs. Warre and Jenner, have won golden opinions from all parties here, as they have at Washington, and we presume the fact will not be denied that the interests of the United Kingdom were never placed in more able or fitting hands than now. After all hands had been introduced to the Mayor, a general arrangement of preliminary positions was gone through, and

A VERY STRIKING TABLEAU

was formed, in which were men whose names are household words in England, and whose deeds are known throughout the civilized world. At the head of the red flannel stripe, near the centre of the Pavilion, stood the Mayor; at his left were Lord Lyons and suite and the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head; and at his right were the Commander-in-Chief of the British force, Sir Fenwick Williams, and the head of the Naval force, Rear Admiral Milne—while the extreme left was supported by Right Rev. Dr. Clarke, and the extreme right by the little fat man before alluded to as the "special" of the Times. Lord Mulgrave, Governor of Nova Scotia, with his aid, was received by this distinguised array of notables, and then the tableau was dissolved. At five minutes before 4 o'clock, the yards of the *Hero* were manned, and immediately the yards of every ship in sight were also filled in the same manner, and a more beautiful sight can hardly be conceived. The sun had condescended to stay out for awhile, and everything seemed auspicious for the grand display. Each crew gave three cheers, the Prince and suite entered a small boat, and at 4 o'clock precisely, the royal standard fell from the masthead of the *Hero*. At this time the General, the Admiral, the Governor-General, the Mayor and the legislators, went down to the wharf and met

THE PRINCE AT THE DOCK.

As His Royal Highness stepped upon the shore, the royal standard was hoisted above the Pavilion, at the citadel, and upon the staff in front of the Governor-General's office. The Mayor made a little bow, which the Prince returned, and then led the way, turning his back upon the royal party, to the Pavilion. Arrived at the Pavilion the Mayor took his position in the centre, with the Legislature and Common Council behind him, while the Prince stood immediately in front of him. At the Prince's right, standing a little back, was Lord Lyons, Gen. Williams and the Admiral; at his left were the Duke of Newcastle and the royal aides; and at his back were the rest of the distinguished party. Standing in the position assigned me, I had

A FULL VIEW OF THE PRINCE,

being about five feet from him, at the left, a little in front. While he stood thus, the three batteries on the fortifications, and the six batteries from the Royal squadron fired each twenty-one guns. I shan't attempt to describe the noise, the thunder, the smoke, the rolling echoes, the faces of the wondering people or the effect upon the thousands of uncovered spectators who, with tearful eye and throbbing heart, silently invoked the blessing of God upon their youthful Prince and future King, but will assure you that the equal of the scene has never before been witnessed by any of those who were there, whether they be Generals, Admirals, Dukes or otherwise. It was splendid, sublime, wonderful and soul-subduing.

I like him. He seems to be about five feet four inches high, his eye is beautifully blue, mild, funny, clear and jolly. His nose is well defined, not perfectly straight, but clean-cut and prominent. His mouth is full and rather sensual, and his chin retreats wonderfully. His countenance indicates a happy dispositioned, good-natured, humorous, fun-loving boy, who knows what he is about and can't easily be fooled. His hair is soft and fine, though disposed to grow rather low down the neck and on the forehead, while his head is well-shaped and would indicate firmness, benevolence, quickness of perception and love of music. The very, very large hands and feet of the young gentleman are but reproductions of those of his Royal mother, to whom Dame Nature has been very generous in that regard. His form is small and very well-proportioned, and his bearing is dignified, manly and modest.

He was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel in the Royal Army, wearing a cocked hat, red coat, with red and blue bands, black pants, patent leather boots and spurs, and very ill fitting, soiled white gloves.

After the firing of the salutes and the playing of the National Anthem, the Mayor unrolled a sheet of parchment, arranged his tassels, hemmed, hawed, bobbed a little bow and read the address, of which a telegraphic report was sent you on Saturday evening. The address was *read in French first*, and afterwards in English, a fact which excited the ire of the English residents, and somewhat astonished the Prince and those who were with him. At the conclusion thereof the Mayor carefully rolled up the copies and handed them, signed and sealed, to the Prince, who handed them to his Secretary, from whom he received his written reply. In a low, firm voice, with frequently upraised eye, a well modulated tone, the Prince read the response, which was addressed, "Gentlemen," and not "Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen," and to which was affixed neither signature nor seal.

The sight was an imposing one, and will never be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to witness it. There was the ancient, quaint-looking city of Quebec, with its grim fortress and massive walls; the peaceful, winding river of St. Lawrence, with its honorable load of armed ships and fleets of steamers; the Falls of Montmorency, the thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of people; the heroes of many battles and the statesmen of old England, all grouped around and paying respectful attention to this young boy from "the Island," "only nineteen years old." And that boy, conceiving that he was the observed of all observers, knowing that every man, woman and child, before and around him, was regarding him with curious and interested vision, seeing that he was in the centre of a score of men whose acts of piety, of heroism, or of skill had placed them in the front ranks of theologians, warriors or diplomatists, stood coolly, quietly, calmly, dignifiedly and unassumingly as though he were but an insignificant portion of the mass, instead of the centre of attraction, the all absorbing one. And I am pleased to put on record my belief that

ALBERT EDWARD

Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothsay, and Lord of the Isles,

IS A GOOD BOY,

And though he doubtless has his faults, his foibles and his little indiscretions, as most boys of nineteen do, that he is on the whole a better looking, a better behaved, a kinder dispositioned and better tempered lad than six out of every ten we meet in daily life.

After the reading of the addresses, a very handsome but rather showy carriage, drawn by six noble gray horses drove up, the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and his two aids, entered it and started on following the civic portion of the display, which, with the military and other forces was to form

THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

I regret to state that the "Triumphal Procession" was a humbug, a failure and a complete non-success. The societies staggered along the line, with a portion of their members in uniform and a larger number without it. Some of them carried umbrellas under their arms, and others over their heads, some of them wore hats, some caps, some marched four abreast, and others marched or strammed along in single file. Then there would be a long gap in the procession, after which half a score of chaps with banners or instruments of musical torture, would walk listlessly by and annoy every American who witnessed their intolerable "slowness" beyond all description. But of all the laughable sights that ever we saw, the

VOLUNTEER FORCE

And its parade was the most so. Their hats were ill-shapen, their coats were either under or over stuffed, some having the padding in the chest, and others at the belly *en famille*, their pants were generally tight and entirely too long, while the color of the clothing ran through all the various shades of blue, light blue, dark blue, green, bottle green, dark green and light green. They were also *ad lib.* in their drill. Some carried arms, others trailed arms, some shouldered the same implement of warfare which others held by the barrel in an unknown, or at least indescribable, style, and no consecutive two pretended to keep step or to march to the music of the execrable band. Merry England can never lose her cognomen, while she possesses such laughter-provocatives as are furnished by these loyal volunteer militiamen, who doubtless would, in time of danger, put to the blush many a better drilled and more tastefully equipped regiment, but who, in time of peace or military display, would do much better behind their counters or on their benches than in the tented field or on the parade ground.

The procession accompanied the Prince as far as within half a mile of the Governor-General's residence, when it halted, opened ranks, and allowed His Royal Highness, and the various gentlemen who were to dine with Sir Edmond Head, to pass through the lines, saluting them loyally and awkwardly as they passed. After which the several corps returned to their particular rendezvous, and dismissed. I would more particularly allude to the arches, the decorations, and the appearance of the city, had they not been fully described in a previous letter. Suffice it to say that the arches were numerous, well designed, carefully built, tastefully decorated, and in every way creditable to the city, and to the various private citicens who, at their individual expense, had made every outlay that could be possibly expected by the most extravagant admirer of the Crown, and all its olive branches.

At the residence of the Governor-General the Prince was received by the host with uncovered head, and was taken immediately into his room, where he was made acquainted with the official programme of his operations for the coming week, after which the party partook of a grand dinner in the State Chamber, at which the Prince conducted himself as he has always done since his arrival in this country, dignifiedly and with graceful courtesy. In the evening, towards 10 o'clock, accompanied by one of his aids and the Governor's Secretary, he drove into town to look at the illuminations *incognito*, and had it not been for an indiscreet remark of one of his companions he would not have been recognized, as he was, at the Arch Masonic, by a crowd of people, who cheered and hurrahed with such vociferousness that he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat to Spenser Wood, the country residence of the Head of the Colonies.

I have not space to speak of the

ILLUMINATION,

which would have been particularly fine and remarkably brilliant had it not been for the occasional showers of rain and the frequent gusts of wind which insisted in unpatriotically putting out the lights and disturbing the equanimity of the celestial globes, commonly called Chinese lanterns. The Government Buildings and the garden in front of the parade ground were literally covered with firework frames and transparencies of the most elaborate and extensive nature. The palace of the Roman Archbishop was also dressed in the same manner, as were all the houses of the city, and the numerous public monuments, the squares and the various gardens. All the gas was kept from the customers of the city until 8 o'clock, at which time, as if by a stroke of magic, the entire city blazed with light, and flashed "Long live the Prince" from arches innumerable, and from transparencies uncountable. I would like to mention the pictures of her Majesty, which portrayed the Queen in a style most delightful to behold, with a waist like a pissmire and a bust like a Venus; which made the Prince Consort appear like a roystering blade of twenty-five Summers, with a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other, which showed up the Heir-apparent as a most beautiful young man with an "elegant" mustache and a very long sword, and displayed all the charms of the various olive branches of the Royal family in a way that would make Prince Alfred swear like a trooper, or the haughty nose of the Princess Alice turn high up in air with ineffable disgust. There were crests of the Prince, with caps and feathers, mottoes and emblems; there were Brunswick stars, royal coats of arms, and roaring lions, besides any quantities of short, pithy and ejaculatory prayers addressed to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, requesting the indefinite prolongation of her Majesty's existence, and the saving influence of the Highest Power in behalf of the city's guest. The Court-house was arrayed in brightest colors, and looked particularly well. In front were pictures (transparencies) of the Royal family, arranged as follows: On the extreme left was a portrait of Prince Alfred, a little snubby-nosed, red cheeked boy, in middy's clothes, and an unmakeoutable cap; then a fancy piece, with the letters A. E. diphthonged in a manner somewhat astounding and very flourishing; then came His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was made to appear like an angel of light, standing on blue clouds and holding a chapeau of wonderful proportions in his left hand, while a long sword stuck out conspicuously like a tail behind, after which was a full-length portrait of the Queen, dressed in full Court costume—crown, ermine and all, with a pudding-stick in her right hand and a miniature prayer-book in the other. Between her and the Prince Consort were the "Lion and the Unicorn fighting for the Crown," and it looked to me very much as if the Unicorn would get it. Then was presented a pretty man, with a high forehead, a blue eye, a "lovely" nose, an immense mustache, a fierce beard, a wonderful coat and a very tight pair of trousers, who seemed to be looking at the stars or some other luminary far off in the heavens, while his legs were cut off just above the knees in a most barbarous and unartistic manner, which was intended to convey to the minds of all who saw it a correct-(ed) idea of the father of Her Majesty's most interesting and somewhat extensive family. Following Albert were the Prince of Prussia and his recently acquired English wife, the one looking like a charity boy on Sunday, and the other like a wax-doll with large eyes and small waist. Chinese lanterns of all sizes, colors and shapes, Bengal lights, blue lights and fancy balls swung in myriads before the pictures, under the pictures, and on each side of the pictures, while an illuminated arch loomed up like a vast light-house in front, displaying by its brilliancy and its glare the design of an artistic mind and a skillful hand.

The former residence of His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Kent, was also an object of great attraction. An immense transparency hung in front, measuring at least 60 feet by 40. It was inscribed as follows:

Residence of H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent.
1793.
V. (Crown.) R.
(Brunswick Star.)
A. (Cap and Feather.) E.
Ich Dien.
FRANCIS I. GEORGE III. VICTORIA.
1535. 1759. 1837.

and the whole was brilliantly illuminated by thousands of gas burners from behind. Flags of all kinds were hanging above and around it; allegoric pictures of the settlement, rise and progress of Canada supported it, and vast numbers of rockets, and every description of fireworks, lent additional brightness and splendor to the view. We went to the parade-ground, and looked across the river at the houses on the other side, which were all lighted up, and whose outlines stood out in bold relief against the dark mountains and still darker clouds behind; and from thence in a caleche we rode in the mist and rainy dribblings through nearly every street in the place, and could not fail to find everywhere evidences of patriotism, of generosity and skill, such as is rarely exhibited, under any circumstances, by any people. The hotels, Russel's and Clarendon, vied with each other in making a grand display. Russel's was particularly fine. The cap and feathers of the Prince, made of glass beads, lit by gas, sparkled in correct proportions with most showy effect, and kept crowds of loyal subjects standing in the drizzle for hours, admiring the design, and urging, in compliance with the national prayer, God to "save the Queen."

To say that the streets were crowded, that the arches were beautiful and the illumination was creditable, would not be fair. The streets were jammed and crammed, the arches shone resplendent and the illumination was the finest that this continent has ever witnessed, and no terms of commendation can exaggerate the credit which should attach to those who had charge of the affair.

To-day the

PRINCE WENT TO CHURCH

at 10½ o'clock. He rode in a carriage and four, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor-General and an aid. The party occupied a box in the gallery and remained during the entire service, behaving very much as any other party of gentlemen would do under the same circumstances. The Prince wore a large black silk hat, which was not becoming, a black frock-coat and pants with a white vest. During the service he did as every one else did, looked all around the Church, at the Bishop, at the girls, at the crowds and at the ceiling, and after service was over, walked quietly to his carriage and jumped lightly from the ground to his seat, which being a distance of about four feet, was a very fair gymnastic performance considering that it was Sunday, and that some two thousand people were looking at him as closely as ever a mouse was watched by a kitten.

This evening he has been entertained at the Governor's villa, and is now probably sleeping quietly and peacefully under the snowy linen of His Excellency's best bed at Spenser Woods.

The telegraph wires between here and New-York are down and I am unable to send anything on by lightning to-night. Please excuse the line and charge not the omission to your weary but complacent correspondent.

HOWARD.

The Prince of Wales in New-York.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Merchants' Bank last week to proceed to Canada and invite the Prince of Wales to accept of a public dinner on behalf of the citizens of New-York during his stay in this City, left for Quebec on Tuesday evening. The Committee consists of John Jacob Astor, Jno. A. King, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Wilson G. Hunt, Hamilton Fish, Robert B. Minturn and Robert L. Kennedy. In case the invitation is accepted, the dinner will be given at the Academy of Music. The demonstration on the part of the British residents of New-York is to be in the shape of a ball, which will also be given at the Academy of Music. It will, therefore, be impracticable to unite the two ovations, or to give them both on the same day.

The invitation to the ball has not yet been extended to the Prince, the British residents prudently preferring to first raise the funds to pay the fiddler. The ball is estimated to cost not less than $10,000, and we understand that more than half the sum has already been raised.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE WATERING-PLACES NORTH AND SOUTH.

Saratoga, Newport and Old Point.

A Neophyte's Disgust at Saratoga Water—Who are at the Springs, and What they are Doing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860.

By a fixed law of Saratoga every one, on first arrising in the morning, is compelled to repair to the rural temples in the grove, and bow down at the shrine of two twin constellations—the Little Dipper and the Great Dipper. This duty your correspondent has this morning faithfully performed I am proud to say that so villainous a mixture as this mineral water, has never before passed the threshold of my throat. What, in the name of everything potable, induces people to come here and dilute themselves with such a beverage, when claret and ice can be procured nearer home, is a question which I am now mentally revolving. If unpalatableness constitutes the charm, pink and senna surely abounds at all druggists, Epsom salts can be procured for a shilling the pound, or a pint of croton with a most effectively nauseating sediment at the bottom can be obtained at the nearest hydrant. That nature was ever guilty of such a brew I am unwilling to believe. Some unexplained cause exists for the vile taste of the concoction, and time will bring it to the surface; depend upon it that in this instance truth lies at the bottom of the well. Little girls make wry faces when invited down to drink, and pertinaciously refuse to believe the parental assurance that "the water is so nice." Fitzfoodle empties his glass over his shoulder and says, "Aw doan't loike it;" the voluntary testimony of children and fools is not to be lightly regarded; it is plain that these mineral waters were never meant to be used as a beverage. If nature, in her economy, intended Congress water for any use at all, it is only to drown Congressmen in. This is certainly all it is fit for. I have deliberately tried every spring in succession, and am now prepared to avow that I had sooner swallow a mackerel with the scales on, than drink another drop from any of them. If this letter ends as stupidly as it commences, attribute the blame to that Congress water.

Saratoga at present looks very much like a Swiss cantonment. The jaunty little hats and striped bodices, wherein the women indulge, are strikingly suggestive of an Alpine village. A young lady, with a little "flat" on her head and a big "flat" by her side, has just passed my window; she looks for all the world like a shepherdess, and, with a very slight effort of the imagination, one might fancy one's self in Arcadia. It is difficult to believe that—notwithstanding her innocent looks—that young lady is a perfect *Flora Temple* on the Fashion Course; that she came out several seasons ago, trotted in the earlier part of the Summer at Newport, and is now in high flirting condition. Though she ambles along on the other side of the street in a *dolce far niente* kind of a way, and look sideways and "conscious" when spoken to, she will distance that long-limbed animal by her side in a week's time and leave him fairly blown at some sea-side town, while she is quietly going through her paces in an up-town drawing-room. Poor fellow! it saddens my soul to think how for a time his poor heart will bleed, how his side-whiskers will languish and the ends of his moustache forget their accustomed curl, until the sea-breeze and clam-chowder revives him, when he will swear vengeance upon the sex, return to town, and devote himself assiduously to trifling with the affections of some milliner—she will fool him in her turn—and the result of this second disappointment is fearful to contemplate. He will rush down to Saratoga again and spend the remainder of his days in drinking Congress water, in writing for the *Ledger*, or in doing something else equally dreadful. Do you think I am not qualified to speak on the subject of disappointed affection advisedly? Down in an inner pocket of that valise there lies a perfumed little glove; years have fled since it was worn, yet the scent of the rose-leaves it once pressed clings to it still; you might turn each of its fingers wrong side out and discover nothing therein—yet that little glove contains the history of a life—a two-volume romance set in nonpareil solid. It is a memento of a watering-place; it tells where I met my fate; and a postscript in the thumb-lining tells where our paths diverged. She was passionately fond of music, and your correspondent—though he hadn't thought of it before—suddenly discovered that he "had an ear but no voice." Subsequent events led him to believe that his ears were much longer proportionately than his voice was loud. Well, from long metre and short metre the transition to meet her by moonlight was quite natural. In the course of one of these moonlight meetings—it was in June; I remember the month perfectly, and could tell you the day were it necessary—I gave her my young heart's affections, and a ruby ring and a red rose, and she—she gave me that glove you see there, and said she'd always be my friend. She is married now to a small lawyer in the southern part of Illinois, and has two small children and the fever and ague.

Perhaps you would like to know who is at Saratoga. Well, we have several Congressmen, several ex-Presidents, and an ex-Alderman or two; but these gentlemen are becoming too common now-a-days to be worthy of mention. There are more people here of the feminine persuasion than of the masculine. In consequence of this dearth of moustaches ladies have to escort each other to the Springs, and whirl each other through the Lancers, and flirt with each other on the piazzas. There is a poetic justice in the fact that the Female Brigade are thus forced to play their artillery among themselves. Little harm is likely to result, for Parthian glances and Minié-monosyllables, fall harmless on padded corsets and surroundings of steel.

The fat dowager with a red turban is here;—we saw her at Newport, you know. She is accompanied by her two daughters—relative ages 30 and 35—whom she calls "girls." The "girls" would like to hunt fop beaus in couples, but the dowager never trusts them far from her side. The dowager has a holy horror of young men. She says she has no idea of trusting those innocent lambs of hers among wolves. (And yet I think they might stray any distance from the maternal fold, and return uninjured.) Nevertheless, when a breeze of broadcloth is rippling the piazza, the "girls" square away to get within its bracing influence, but the dowager brings them to with a round "Come here, my dears," and the poor "girls" have straightway to back their topsails and anchor under the dowager's lee.

And Laura Matilda is here. You remember her, of course, for we've met her everywhere. She was at the Japanese ball, and I have a distinct recollection of seeing her on the Cape May excursion. Her dress and conversation is the same as ever. She still wears her hair in ringlets, nor has she yet dispensed with that "side curl," so suggestive of mouth-moistened fingers. I asked her last night how she liked Saratoga, and she replied, "It is nice,"—the same remark that she made, if memory serves me rightly, when you asked her opinion of the *Great Eastern's* machinery. I think that Laura Matilda has a matrimonial haven in view, just now. She is certainly heading very steadily that way, and unless an adverse wind comes up I think she'll make it. You remember that clerk in a retail dry-goods store down town; he wears a brilliant "bosom-pin" and has an off-hand way in dealing with ladies that proves him to be accustomed to "good society." Well, I think that he's the man. While talking to the young lady last evening I noticed that her eyes quivered about the room like the needle of a disturbed compass, and then pointed as steadily in one direction as that needle, when at rest does to the North. Following the direction of her eyes, I saw the young man referred to leaning in the doorway and picking his teeth. Laura Matilda beckoned to him, and he joined us. He talked to me in a patronizing kind of a way for a few minutes, inquired if I intended to stay long at the Springs; and on my replying in the affirmative, remarked that a great many stupid people were here now, and walked off with his hands in his pockets. Laura Matilda asked me if I did not think he had very easy manners. I replied I thought they were remarkably easy, and she seemed pleased. The match comes off after the Fall trade opens.

Isabelle is here. You remember her large dark eyes, that seem half the time uncertain whether to melt with love or flash in anger. It has always been my opinion that the strange fascination which surrounds her lurks in those eyes alone; they keep one on the *qui vive* to know whether he is on terms of peace or of war with the fair owner. Isabelle is creating quite as much sensation in Saratoga as she did last Winter in Charleston. One of her admirers, who occasionally tries to be witty, this morning remarked to her, that being a belle by both name and nature, she should join the Bell Party; but her dark eyes flashed—she hates puns, and supports **BRECKINRIDGE**—and the young man has not been visible since. Her cousin Mary is here from the North. Mary is a quiet, gentle girl; rather retired in her manners, and wears pearls, while Belle wears diamonds; she is engaged to a young clergyman; he seems a very gentlemanly fellow, and if the short cough that troubles him proves, as he asserts it to be, simply a passing irritation of the throat, and not, as I fear it is, that permanent irritation of the lungs commonly called consumption, they will probably live very happily in that quiet little country parsonage up in Vermont. Gunnybags is here with his wife and daughters. If the latter young ladies sewed for a living their hair would be called red, but as each of them is dowered with a cool $100,000 people pronounce it auburn. That hen-pecked husband, whom you may have occasionally noticed eating a shilling lunch at Crook & Duff's, is here. He looks as unhappy as ever, and from this fact I infer he is accompanied by his wife. Capt. Jinglesword came in on the train last night. He is more peaceable than usual, however, and quarrels with nothing but his moustache—that poor thing he is constantly worrying. I suspect his quietness is owing to finding a tailor, who has a small bill against him, among the guests. Gustavus Adolphus is here, twirling his inseparable cane and looking more foolish than ever. The list is finished.

Now you know who is at Saratoga. You met the same parties here last year, and you'll meet them here next. To say that Nature never repeats herself is to utter an untruth. She issues duplicates, always, and in the matter of watering-place guests casts thousands in the same mold. At the present moment there are 8,000 transient visitors in Saratoga, but the individuals I have indicated are the types of all. Perhaps it was wrong to call them publicly by name—they may not like it. But the Dowager knows that she is fat; that she wears a turban in confounded bad taste; and that she calls her daughters "girls" when they were both women ten years ago. Laura Matilda may dislike to be thus individualised, but she knows that her ideas of bliss are bounded by a ball-room, and that she is destined to marry that young counter-jumper. In short, each person I have mentioned knows in his or her own heart that I have said nothing of him or her which was not strictly the truth. And if Capt. Jinglesword is offended I'll accept his apologies and help him pay his tailor's bill.

Last week is said by the hotel proprietors to have been the "best week" Saratoga has ever seen. This would probably have been equally as good had it not been for the heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday. A band of "Wide-Awakes" turned out last night and succeeded, with their torches and music, in keeping sleepy people wide awake to a later hour than was pleasant. "Hops" are raised at the principal hotels as plentifully as ever, but these must form the theme of a separate letter. You now know our guests and will have no difficulty in recognizing them in their ball-room phases. No one's wife, so far as I can learn, has as yet mistaken any other man for her husband; and I sadly fear the season will pass over without a single case of *scan. mag.* Should any interesting little episode of that nature occur the **TIMES** shall know of it.

C. H. W.

ART IN NEWPORT.

Eminent Painters at the Seaside—The Scenery Around Newport—Architectural Peculiarities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, August, 1860.

I was surprised to encounter **ROWSE** on the Cliffs. The statement that **CARLYLE** and **TENNYSON** declined to sit for their portraits to him is erroneous. The rain fell constantly while **ROWSE** was in England, and an attack of inflammation of the eyes obliged him to cut short his visit. **RICHARD M. HUNT** is here recruiting from a severe illness; **EHNINGER** has just left. As Monday is proverbially dull here, owing to the absence of a New-York mail, and the large number who always prepare to leave on that evening, it is a good time to tell you something about Art in Newport.

Visitors who come here from the Hudson River, Berkshire County or the White Mountains, complain of the tameness of the scenery. They miss picturesque elevations, noble trees and the umbrageous masses which add so essentially to the beauty of the landscape elsewhere. It is true that the lover of nature must here look to the sea—with its ever-changing moods and hues, its limitless expanse, beautiful inlets and graceful shores—for his scenic pleasure; yet the infinite variety of the ocean, to the eye of a keen and susceptible observer—for a time, at least—more than compensates for the lack of woods and mountains. The rocks here are full of character; and for studies of color, the painter will vainly seek a clearer twinkle in the grass, a deeper azure in the heavens, crystalline blue water more pure, sunsets more splendid, an atmosphere more lucent, or vaporous neutral tints more effective. For these reasons, and still more, perhaps, because of the good working Summer climate and the intelligent society of the place, Newport has always been fondly sought by the artistic fraternity. In the brief history of American art, it is one of the first places named as the abode of painters. Bishop **BERKELEY** brought **SMIBERT** here from England, and his are the first good portraits that were executed in America. In walking or driving with artist friends here, their frequent exclamations of discovery and delight, indicate that Newport is not deficient in picturesque materials. Now it is a magnificent cloud, and now a beautiful surge; sometimes a long aerial perspective, and again a charming costume or physiognomy that wins the artist's eye. Some of the cleverest caricatures of **AUGUSTUS HOPPIN** were inspired by the grotesque side of life visible here in "the height of the season." The lamented **CRAWFORD** found in **WRIGHT**'s portrait of **WASHINGTON**, belonging to a resident, the most authentic details of the peerless Chief's figure and features, whereof he made excellent use in his study of that grand subject. Amateur photographers find delectable objects to represent; sketch-books are desirably filled at the Glen and among the rocks, and the daguerreotypists drive a flourishing trade.

There is a cottage in Pelham-street which is the fruit of artistic labor, having been erected several years since by **RICHARD M. STAIGG**—a painter of exquisite taste and progressive ability—whose early studies were aided by the kindly counsels of **ALLSTON**. During the first years of his career, **STAIGG** was devoted to miniature painting—a branch in which he so excels that there is always upon his easel some work of the kind; and his Winters are as fully occupied in New-York and Boston as his Summers in Newport. Many of **STAIGG**'s miniatures of beautiful women are as much prized as works of art, in a sphere where high success is rare, as for excellent likenesses. He excels in color. **BRYAN**, the well-known owner of the gallery of old masters, sat to him two or three years since, and, fastidious critic as he is, considers the painting a masterpiece. To vary the minute labor bestowed upon his miniatures, and give scope to his love of art in a broader sphere, **STAIGG** has executed, of late, many admirable life-size crayon portraits, several in oil; and a series of finished landscapes of cabinet size, with some *genre* compositions. His success in each of these branches has been remarkable. His head, in oil, called the "Exile," has won the greatest admiration for its mellow tints and earnest expression; his portrait of his mother was pronounced a gem in tint and tone, as well as character, by all the critics of a recent exhibition; his figure of the "Little Crossing Sweep" is so *naïve* and true that photographs of it have sold to a large extent; and a set of views of sea and sky effects, and bits of coast in this region, are the favorite drawing-room ornaments of more than one tasteful dwelling on this island. Nor should the beautiful children, delineated by **STAIGG** be forgotten; they are singularly authentic and graceful. This studious and refined artist has well sustained the early reputation of Newport as the birthplace or residence of favorite painters; and his progress and success have been legitimate, and are sources of congratulation to his numerous friends here. His sister is endowed with similar talent, and his studio is seldom without some precious and endeared trophy of artistic genius.

In South Tuoro-st. there is a nice bit of verdant lawn, where a large white goat and sometimes a little black Fayal cow, may be seen grazing; in the rear is a mansion well shaded with trees and still farther back, an eligible *atalier*, where instruction and achievement in pictorial art go on prosperously, despite of the frequent interruption of visitors. This is the house of **WILLIAM M. HUNT**. He studied art faithfully in Paris and pursues it with the correctness and insight of a man who has adopted his legitimate vocation. He is an admirable draughtsman, and knows how to seize the picturesque in nature and the characteristic in humanity with consummate tact. There is nothing conventional or adventitious about his work—nothing evasive in his manner. He never arbitrarily chooses a subject, but is won by it. His eye is quick to discern, and his hand dexterous to embody the pictures that exist in life and nature; no effect of light and shade, of feature and form, of expression and character, is lost upon him. He has a remarkable affinity with the *naïve*. There is a true simplicity, like that of Nature, in his conceptions. Such charming and suggestive subjects as rural life, the wayside, the spontaneous and natural around him, afford, he instinctively adopts. Many of his pictures have been extremely popular, even in diminutive lithograph copies, owing to this subtle truth to nature; as, for instance, the "Girl at the Fountain," "The Boy playing the Mandolin," the "Paris Flower Girl," &c. A glance around his studio reveals the genuine artist at a glance. There are quaint, minutely-finished sketches of interior court-yards, or mossy walls in the Azores,—there are bits of rustic life gathered in France—a little shepherdess leading a cow through a wood and knitting as she walks, two angelic children singing, deer by moonlight, rabbits erect and vigilant, a fortune-teller and child, etc.—all instinct with the expressive, artless grace of Nature. Some of **HUNT'S** portraits are original and effective in treatment beyond any we have seen by living American artists—as for example, that incarnation of judicial sense and integrity, Chief-Justice **SHAW**—two children painted after death, and a score of female heads and forms, where the latent and absolute character of the originals is delicately as well as emphatically preserved. Attached to his painting-room are apartments for pupils, of which Mr. **HUNT** has several, and constant applications from others; for his talent for teaching is as remaakable as his executive skill. His education and the course he pursues are as different from those of most of our artists as are his standard of excellence and his peculiar talent. Educated in the scientific and patient habits of the best French limners—thoroughly independent in his tone of mind, and loing art for its own sake, he wisely prefers the comparative isolation and the opportunities of study which Newport secures, during half the year, and the great social privileges obtainable there for the remainder, to the superficial excitements and trading spirit of our commercial cities. He has one of the most convenient ateliers in the country, and his artistic advancement and influence are unique; he is never without commissions, and yet can satisfactorily regulate his work and follow out his own ideas. Near the harbor lives a sister of Rev. **FREEMAN CLARK**, who exhibits much talent in painting and sketching. A daughter of **GILBERT STUART** receives many commissions—especially to copy her illustrious father's celebrated portrait of **WASHINGTON**—one of the full-length originals of which adorns the Senate Chamber of the Newport State House. The house where **STUART** was born is still standing, over in Narragansett—a few miles hence, and two of his earliest works are preserved in the Redwood library. The first years of **ALLSTON'S** artistic studies were passed here, and there are three memorable fruits of his pencil to be seen, where so many happy hours of his youth were spent. The first is a head of a venerable man, who taught him the rudiments of painting; it is interesting as one of his earliest attempts, wherein his skill in color is perfectly discernible; the second is a portrait of himself, as a young man—a most refined work—full of grace and character, and with clear mellow tints, the old-fashioned costume and long hair adding to its pleasing effect; and the third is a work of his prime, and has the massive dignity of phophetic expression with the transparent and rich tone and harmony which made him so like the old masters. **ALLSTON'S** friend in his studies and rambles here was the beautiful miniature painter **MALBONE**—whose exquisite works are the cherished heirlooms in many Newport families. **GEO. C. MASON** as a draughtsman and architect, as well as a gentleman descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families of the place, has constant occupation for his brain and talents in designing and superintending the new mansions which, every year, spring up in this region. It is not surprising that Newport has been and is the favorite resort of artists. The best seapieces of **HUNTINGTON** and **KENSETT** were either sketched out or wholly executed here. **LAWRENCE**, the English crayon artist, passed a lucrative Summer delineating the likenesses of the visitors and residents. **AMES**, the Boston portrait-painter, brings, every Summer, pictures to paint here. **EHNINGER** has made us a visit, and, notwithstanding constant social invasions of his time, has made some admirable illustrations for the new illustrated edition of **IRVING'S** *Sketch Book*, about to be issued by **PUTNAM**. **GOODENOUGH** delighted in Newport, and proposed to execute a colossal bust of **COOPER**, the novelist, and present it to the city, to be placed upon the scene of one of the stirring incidents of the *Red Rover*. One of the new minor avenues has been named for the generous sculptor. Signor **PATARNIA**, a Sicilian painter of rare talent, well known in New-York for his artistic caricatures—but deserving to be still better known for his highly finished and masterly portraits, and is still sojourning here.

Nor is Newport destitute of works of art creditable to private and auspicious for public taste. It is thus that most of the Summer residents, who have cottages, content themselves with adorning their walls with fine engravings, and their tables with articles of *vertu* collected in Europe and easily transported; but among the prominent residents are scattered many beautiful statues and paintings. **SYDNEY BROOKS** has the Fisher Boy, Ariadne, and a bust of **WASHINGTON** by **POWERS**, with portraits by **ISABEY** and **PEALE**, Italian landscapes, and a capital head of Gen. **SCOTT**. **EDWARD KING**'s drawing-room is enriched with a splendid marble copy of the Dying Gladiator, and first-class reproductions of classis busts—such as Ariadne, Marcellus, Venus de Milo, Demosthenes and Cicero, besides choice landscapes by **DURAND** and **BROWN**, with a new and characteristic picture by **CHAPMAN**, a St. John of **DUBUFE'S**, and superior German cattle pieces, etc. Single pictures of rare merit and interest, bronzes, mosaics and drawings, are to be found richly scattered among the wealthy residents. Of humbler artistic productions, native here, may be noted sea-weed baskets, shell-work and toys, made by two ingenious old ladies; while, every Summer, there is one of the best artists in wax at work here we have ever met—his flowers are models of imitation. It cannot be denied that, in some of the out-of-the-way houses in the town, one sometimes encounters the usual pictorial horrors, in the shape of "counterfeit presentments," elegiac embroidering, and crude specimens of drawing; but there are enough beautiful and true specimens of art to correct and foster taste.

The first thing which strikes the eye of a stranger in a populous place is its architecture. Perhaps the best examples of this in Newport are the least appreciated; the most scientifically admirable structure is Fort Adams; the best specimen of masonry, the Old Mill; the Redwood Library is a Doric model; the most effective domes visible are the lofty and symmetrical hay-ricks. There are several edifices built in the Italian Villa style, unexceptionable in material and proportions, such as the mansions of **EDWARD KING** and **DANIEL PARISH**. The most imposing private structure is the just-completed dwelling of Mr. **BARREDA**. The middle turret is too heavy, the whole design too massive, for the extent of the domain. It is, however, a most substantial and costly edifice, much resembling a chateau. In the interior there are marble floors, a fountain, and other luxurious arrangements. The cottages of wood, with open verandas, are convenient and too unpretending to challenge criticism. **PRESCOTT HALL**'s house is unique, being half built of the free-stone originally composing the hospitable mansion of the **MALBONE** family—destroyed by fire many years since; these materials were originally brought from England. Mr. **WETMORE'S** granite house looks like the segment of a vast castle, and the thin, unsubstantial arch under which it is approached seems a poor accessory. On the whole the architectural display is a great advance on the rural abodes of the prosperous among us twenty years ago. There is less filagree work, more adaptation to use,—less absurd pretension and much comfort and propriety. The Ocean House is singularly ugly—it looks like a huge factory. Some of the old-fashioned mansions of the town, as far as stair-cases, halls and fireplaces are concerned, are attractive and desirable beyond half the confined modern domiciles; and to a conservative age the ancient gables are picturesque. It is said the venerable wooden observatory on Tammany Hill, which commands a grand view of the harbor, town, back country and distant ocean, is to be removed; if so, its place should be supplied by a tower of more solid materials—both as a signal, an outlook and a memorial.

SPRAY.

FASHION IN VIRGINIA.

Old Point Comfort—Ex-President Tyler—Political Expectations—Military Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

The company at this delightful watering-place has, at last, assumed a stability which renders it highly social and interesting, as a general acquaintance prevails among all the guests, and each aims to contribute his part to the enjoyment of the whole. We are, indeed, like one large family, wherein each member feels a positive pleasure in adding to the general comfort and amusement of all.

The venerable Ex-President **TYLER** spends many of his hours here, and I find that time has not in the least dulled his wit or rendered sluggish that brilliant intellect which for years captivated in the political circles of the country, and won him the highest honors known among men. Mr. **TYLER** is still the charm and centre of the social circle wherever he moves. He expressed to me yesterday the greatest desire to visit once more the Federal Capital, and see the vast improvements that have been made since the close of his own administration. But this, he says, is impossible, as he shall observe the imperative rule established by his predecessors—which is for an Ex-President never to visit Washington after the close of his term of office. It is a singular fact that this rule has never been violated in a single instance. In 1846 Mr. **TYLER** was summoned to Washington, and obeyed the summons, to give evidence before a Congressional Committee, touching Mr. **WEBSTER'S** expenditure of the Secret Service Fund. Once since then he has passed through Washington in going from the Virginia Springs to New-York, and as he hurried from steamboat to dépôt, Mr. **TYLER** says he could plainly see the rapid strides the Federal metropolis had made. He never expects to see Washington again.

The accomplished and beautiful wife of the Ex-President is now at her country villa, Margareti—about three miles from the Hygeia—and frequently accompanies her husband to Old Point, where she is a universal favorite with both sexes. Time has left no impress upon her fair brow, but she is to-day as beautiful and girl-like as when she stood the bride some sixteen years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. **TYLER** entertain handsomely, and their residence is always open to visitors. During the season here, the etiquette is for all new arrivals to pay their respects formally to the Ex-President and his lady, before participating in the general enjoyments of the Hygeia—and the kind and cordial welcome of Old Virginia hospitality is extended to all. Not the least uninteresting feature in Mr. **TYLER'S** family is the cherub face of his youngest child—a fine boy, now only about *two months old*. The old gentleman last year boasted of his fine wheat crop on James River; now, since his crops have failed him, his great boast is his large family of young children.

The experiments with the Sawyer Gun is a favorite theme with many of the military gentlemen here, but I shall postpone any comments until I get possession of certain facts I have been in pursuit of. I doubt not this gun has made a better record than was ever before made by any gun in the history of the world.

We have now here a number of prominent politicians from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia—all Breckinridge Democrats—and yet they say they believe Mr. B. will be the hindmost man in the race. All three of these States they set down as certain for **BELL** and **EVERETT**, in view of the Democratic division, and the whole South seems to have settled down in the conviction that **LINCOLN** is to be the next President. The Mississippians say their politicians will be for immediate secession, but whether the people will approve the movement is altogether a different question. Alabama and Georgia will wait for some overt act violative of the Constitution. The Virginia politicians here speak confidently of **LINCOLN'S** success, and I find the Old Dominion will even want a place in the Cabinet of the Black Republican President. Col. **JOSEPH S. SEGAR**, the most prominent Union man in this section of the State, will be put forward by Virginia as a suitable person for the Department of the Interior. Hon. **JOHN MINOR BOTTS** would readily accept a Cabinet appointment, but the people have no confidence in him. If Virginia be remembered in the formation of a Cabinet, I doubt not Col. **SEGAR** will be the gentleman selected.

We had a new arrival of 150 recruits from Governor's Island for the several artillery companies stationed here. Among these recruits were two men of singularly bad fortune. They had deserted from their company in Minnesota and succeeded in escaping to New-York. There they reinlisted and on arriving here, met their old comrades—their company having, in the mean time, been also ordered to the School of Practice here. They were recognized as deserters, at once tried, convicted, and the sentence of forty lashes on the bare back inflicted in a few hours after their landing. They are also to be branded and drummed out of service.

On Thursday next a grand fishing excursion comes off at this place. Most of the guests will participate in the sport. The little fleet of boats will anchor about seven miles above the Point, where sheepshead and other fish are caught in great abundance. Every convenience will be on hand for making chowder, crab-soup, &c., and a good time is anticipated. A similar party, a short time since, brought back twelve hundred and fifty sheepshead, hog-fish and trout, after feasting the company all day.

Preparations are already making at Fortress Monroe for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Col. **DIMMICK**, commandant of the post, has the matter in charge.

Q.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Causes of the Failure of the Old Cable—Faulty Method of Construction—How the Difficulties are to be Obviated.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much attention has been created of late by a variety of subjects, all tending to telegraphic communication with Europe. They are the proposed line across Behring Straits, the line across Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, the report of Mr. **VARLEY** on his attempts to raise the cable near Newfoundland, and the report of the British Government Committee on submarine cables generally.

I trust that the importance of the subject will lead you to give a place to these lines in your widely circulated paper.

I believe that the line across Behring Straits will eventually prove to be a very splendid enterprise, but at present it is altogether premature by more than a century. Steam communication with Europe will prove—in our life-time—to be a shorter and a much more reliable means. This is owing to the danger of running 15,000 or more miles of wire through a country bordering on the Polar regions, either entirely uninhabited or peopled by tribes in a more or less savage state; also to the almost certainty that not less than a dozen places on this widely extended line would be constantly down by the action of the elements, without the facility of an immediate repair.

For the same reasons and for the additional ones of the movements of ice and the drifts of icebergs, it is to be feared, that the line across Iceland, Greenland and Labrador—commonly called the Danish route—will fail to meet the expectations of its friends.

Allow me to ask, what is the use of telegraphic communication if not firmly established, without fear of constant interruption?

Mr. **JAMES STUART WORTLEY**, Chairman, in the early part of this year, stated before the Atlantic Telegraph Company that in consequence of the failure of their cable, Government had appointed a Scientific Committee, to which the officers of the Company had been joined, to investigate the existing cables and to report on their merits, with the view to select the best one.

The language of Mr. **WORTLEY** led us to believe that preference would be given to gutta percha; for he said that amongst all the samples presented, a few had been selected, and that in the experiments made with these the great struggle appeared to have been between india rubber and gutta percha, and that the latter had carried the day.

This expectation is not borne out by the result, for if gutta percha had really proved to be as satisfactory as those partial to this style of manufacture desire it to be, said Committee would certainly have reported in full favor of it.

But on the contrary, (see London *Times*, July 19,) "They have little to say, for they recognize that the whole scheme of telegraphic communication is still in its infancy, and much experience is required, before rules can be laid down, while some risk of loss must be incurred in the efforts to bring it into a state of greater perfection."

Well they may say so; for all submarine cables laid up to the present moment are made of gutta percha, and of the whole number, there is but one or two giving anything like full satisfaction, and this exception is owing to their immense size.

The Committee at the time of their report did not know the *valuable* result of Mr. **VARLEY'S** experience on the coast of Newfoundland, on the occasion of his attempt to raise the old cable, as will follow hereafter.

The main question is: Can a telegraphic message be sent through a cable on a direct line from Europe to Newfoundland? and the answer is most emphatically in the affirmative.

The proof has been furnished by the old Atlantic Telegraph Company; to whom the world at large is so much indebted for their experience. Honor to these men for their enterprise! A leap in the dark, a forlorn hope was necessary to serve others as a beacon to steer clear by.

The proof of communication, I repeat, has been given by this Company; for leaving for argument's sake their testimony out—as an interested party—we have the statement of the British Government, that certain messages have been sent and others received through this cable; and there is nobody prepared to believe, that the British Government would either make a false statement to bolster up any Company, or allow themselves to be made a dupe of.

The collision of the two Cunard steamers was also known in England before the report could have been brought by steamer.

The old cable failed from a variety of causes, amongst which I allude to the following ones:

1. The twisted form and consequent kinks.

2. The effect of heat and pressure on the gutta percha, when the cable was in coils, which displaced the copper conductor from the center of the cable, and brought it in contact with the iron wire or the water.

3. To the hardness and shrinking of the gutta percha in ice-water.

The temperature of the Gulf Stream, between Florida and Cuba, according to investigations made by the United States Coast Survey, is from 75 to 80 degrees at the surface, and only 35 degrees at a depth of 600 fathoms. If this is the case near Havana, it is not to be supposed that the water at the bottom of the ocean is any warmer in colder latitudes.

The bottom of the deep sea is covered with a fine thick mud, of great depth and gradually thickening.

When the cable was passed out, the slack, on reaching the vicinity of the bottom, formed coils in consequence of its twisting tendency. It took a long while to settle down completely into this mud, and in doing so it naturally extended and strained.

Gutta percha, however, is pliable only when warm, and it shrinks and becomes hard and brittle when cold, and when reaching these lower regions it bore alone all the strain exerted, and parted in an infinite number of instances, creating thereby a corresponding number of fissures, through which the water came into contact with the copper conductor, impairing the electric current.

As above shown, this was not done all at once, but gradually, as everybody will recollect, until its efficiency was totally destroyed.

The first condition of a well-working cable—besides its perfect insulation—is a protecting material which remains pliable in ice-water,

I come now to the report of Mr. **VARLEY** on his attempts to raise the old cable. It proves two things:

Firstly, that iron wire will completely rot in salt water; and secondly, that a serving of hemp and tar will keep it in a sound condition, and even perfectly bright.

The fact that the gutta percha and the copper conductor were found, *for a few miles*, to be in a good condition, signifies nothing, for it was taken out of shallow water and not out of the deep sea.

But if a simple serving of hemp and tar has been found to keep a cable in perfect condition during a two years submersion in salt water, on a rocky bottom and on a rough coast, I ask what more clinching proof is required for the superiority of a cable such as I propose to lay?

Where an iron bound cable will chafe and be cut through, mine will remain in its place by means of its pliable and sticky substance.

It consists of a copper conductor wound with a thin layer of cotton filling and insulated with shellac.

After this it is protected by alternate layers of pitchy compound, cotton cloth and twine, twice repeated.

All this is done close by the steamers, by means of simple machinery, and the cable is to be coiled at once on board. Provision has been made to saturate the last sheet of cotton with an elastic paint, to prevent the oozing through of the pitch.

This compound to consist of a mixture of tar and pitch, in such proportions as to remain pliable under any circumstances.

The advantages resulting from this construction are:

The most perfect insulation and protection of the copper wire; the light floating character of the cable, which renders, *while paying out*, an excessive strain out of the question; the certainty that the copper conductor cannot escape under any circumstances out of the centre of the cable; and the rapidity and cheapness of construction.

The cable, of course, can be made of any size and strength.

The mode of paying out is as follows, and offers as important advantages: At the stern of the vessel is attached a funnel-shaped boiler, filled with pitchy compound, which serves at once as a paying-out machine, and to give to the cable a final coating immediately before entering the water, repairing and perfecting thereby any possible defects.

In paying out, the cable settles down into the water at a uniform rate, but owing to the pitching and rising of the steamer, the passing out over the stern of the steamer is alternately more or less rapid.

This cannot be effectually remedied by machinery depending on rotary motions, as shown by experience.

On the contrary, I claim my paying-out machine to be perfect, since all the required check can, at pleasure, be averted in the funnel-shaped boiler, and the only effect of the movements of the steamer will be a greater velocity on the cable when the steamer pitches, and a less rapid motion when she rises.

Friction rollers, of course, will be employed for the better guidance of the cable from the coils to the stern.

Movements are now on foot with parties, which, if leading to the desired end, will give us a telegraphic communication with Europe before many months to come.

In conclusion, my plan has been fully approved by our most eminent men amongst our electricians and engineers.

Respectfully, WM. H. HORSTMANN.

POLITICAL.

A Visit to Mr. Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* has been paying Mr. **LINCOLN** a visit, which he thus describes:

As I was rambling around Springfield, in the vicinity of Mr. **LINCOLN'S** home, I accosted a good-natured looking lady, surrounded with a bevy of children, and plucking flowers in a garden close by, I inquired for Mr. **LINCOLN'S** residence. The lady, turning round at the salutation, pointed out the house, and, with a singular *naïveté* of expression, and with old-fashioned hospitality, said: "Won't you walk in?—You'll be welcome there." I could not but be impressed with this unstudied revelation of the true Republican simplicity of Mr. **LINCOLN'S** character, and of the neighborly cordiality which that character has naturally evoked.

The home of Mr. **LINCOLN** is a simple two-storied, double frame house, on the corner of Eighth and Edward streets, a half-dozen squares from the railroad depot. The dwelling, which wears a Quaker tint of light brown, stands upon a plateau elevated three or four feet above the sidewalk. On a brick foundation wall, rising to the level of the garden, is a neat paled fence, with handsome square posts, inclosing the front and side of the property. A back-building joins the main edifice, and in the rear there is a large garden. There is no sign of pretension anywhere visible. The building is singularly quiet-looking and cozy, just such a home as a sensible man in one of our sensible Pennsylvania towns would care to enjoy.

Mr. **LINCOLN'S** manner is in perfect keeping with these home-surroundings, as found on personal experience. Having been specially invited to his room at the State House, "to assist," as the French say, at the taking of his physiognomy by a Boston artist, Mr. **THOMPSON M. JOHNSON**, I had a capital chance of studying his appearance and judging of his character. The pictures which have been already published are but a slight remove from broad caricature. Mr. **VOLK'S** bust gives the truest impression of the head and general bearing. But neither the likeness by Mr. **HICKS**, of New-York, nor that by Mr. **BARRY**, of Boston, approaches to any degree of fidelity. The present crayon sketch by Mr. **JOHNSON**, if faithfully reproduced, will be an admirable picture.

When Mr. **LINCOLN** is engaged in animated conversation the play of the features is instinct with intelligence; the eye dilates with a generous radiance; the cheek-bones cease to have any noticeable prominence, and the mouth, which in the prints has been made a distressing feature, is full of character and expression. Happening to ask Mr. **LINCOLN** how it was that none of the artists had done him justice, he replied, with a humorous smile: "It is impossible to get my graceful motions in—that's the reason why none of the pictures are like me!"

In his conversational languuge, Mr. **LINCOLN** gives abundant evidence of thorough sound sense and a ripened experience. On public questions he expressed himself with an unreserved frankness. On European politics he talked with a familiarity which only close observation of passing events could have imparted. The impression which he creates in the minds of all who come in contact with him is that of a self-made, independent, honest thinker. He rises far above the politician; he is a stranger to all the intrigues which have cursed party politics; he is thoroughly imbued with the true elements of statesmanship; and, in the highest and noblest sense, he is a man.

Mr. Douglas South—A Plea for Toleration.

From the Richmond Whig.

Hon. **STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS** is about to start on a tour through some of the Southern States. He will make his appearance in Norfolk on Friday evening next. And in view of this fact, we take the liberty of at least *entreating our Whig friends*, not only in Virginia, but throughout the South, to extend to the distinguished statesman *that courtesy, civility and hospitality which are due to all well-behaved strangers*, and especially to one so eminent and so devoted to the Union of the States.

His associate on the ticket, Gov. **JOHNSON**, although a native of Georgia and a distinguished Southerner, has already been subjected to insult and outrage at the hands of the Yancey-Breckinridgers in his own State. *He has been kissed and hooted at, and burnt in effigy*—conduct disgraceful and shameful beyond degree to those who participated in it.

Now, if Judge **DOUGLAS** is to meet with similar treatment, as is not improbable, let not such treatment be either participated in, or sympathized with, by a single supporter of **BELL** and **EVERETT** in any of the Southern States. We know that in Virginia, Judge **DOUGLAS** will be received with the utmost civility and kindness by our Whig and American friends. And we hope that he may be received, in like manner, by our Whig friends in Georgia, Alabama, and all the other Southern States he may happen to visit. If Judge **DOUGLAS** is to be insulted and outraged, and lasting reproach thus thrown upon the character of the South, *let the responsibilty and the shame rest upon the Yancey-Breckinridgers*, and not upon any of the members of that party, whose proud boast is to "recognize each other by the instincts of gentlemen!"

Political Miscellany.

HON. MR. ASHLEY, OF OHIO, INDORSED BY SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator **SUMNER** wrote the following letter to a gentleman in Toledo, who requested that he should transmit him a copy of his speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery:"

DEAR SIR: Of course, I send my speech with pleasure; but when I think that it is going to a constituent of Mr. **ASHLEY**, I feel that it is like sending "coals to Newcastle," or, according to the more ancient saying, like sending "owls to Athens." Indeed, your own distinguished Representative has discussed the Slavery question with an exhaustive thoroughness which leaves little else to be dosired. In exposing the usurpations of the Supreme Court, he has rendered a timely service—much needed at this moment when the fanatical dogma of Mr. **CALHOUN** on Slavery in the Territories has been embodied in formal judicial opinions. We all feel grateful to Mr. **ASHLEY** for this service. I am glad to learn that he has been nominated for reëlection. Success will have trials of its own. And with a true man like Mr. **LINCOLN** as President, we shall also need true men in Congress, like your Representative, to stand by him.

Believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Buffalo *Express*, of Monday, has this paragraph:

"At a meeting of the 'League,' in this city—a political organization built upon the ruins of the American Party, and composed of believers in the American faith—held on Friday evening, the subject of the transfer to the Douglas Party, under the contract of **HUNT** & Co., was discussed. The meeting was not large—but of the number present, *fifty-two* declared their independence of such a bargain, and utterly refused to be delivered over. This is but a beginning of the revolt. Men who have self-respect will never consent to be sold and transferred in as shameless a manner and under as corrupt a bargain as that made at Syracuse. Go on, gentlemen, that cat won't fight."

COL. J. J. HARDIN'S ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.

Mr. J. B. **FRY**, of this City, in a letter to Hon. **TRUMAN SMITH**, says: "I wish it to be understood by you and by everybody who have regard for my opinions, that I am enlisted, heart and soul, for **LINCOLN** and **HAMLIN**. I have known them both long and well. Mr. **LINCOLN** and myself were introduced to each other at Springfield, in February, 1846, by the late Col. **JOHN J. HARDIN**, formerly a representative in Congress from that district, and who subsequently fell at Buena Vista. At that early day Col. **HARDIN** said to me, (and I never have forgotten the remark,) '**LINCOLN** is *really* the foremost man in our State, and if his merits should ever become properly known, he will lead the nation.' I was in Washington during Mr. **LINCOLN'S** term in Congress, and venture to assert that the man (whether at the North or at the South) who dares to charge him with being other than *National and conservative* in character, purpose and action, is a base calumniater."

NOMINATIONS IN MINNESOTA.

CYRUS ALDRICH and **WM. WINDOM** have been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Minnesota.

THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis papers of the 20th give the following official returns from eighty-eight Counties:

For Governor—C. F. Jackson, 64,732; Sample Orr, 59,382; H. Jackson, 9,204; Gardenhire, 5,837.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Thos. C. Reynolds, 64,849; T. J. C. Fagg, 53,377; M. M. Parsons, 8,727; Jas. Lindsay, 7,981.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark, N. J. *Advertiser* calls attention to the important bearing which the November election will have on the next State Legislature. That body will be called on, of course, to re-district the State, and as the census will probably show that New-Jersey is entitled to another Representative, this work will be one of great importance. The term of Senator **JOHN R. THOMPSON** expires in 1863, and the State Senators elected the present year have a voice in the election of his successor. It is thought that the opposition can easily return candidates of their own to fill six of the eight vacancies which there will be in the State Senate this Fall, and this will not only secure them the United States Senatorship, but the Chief Justiceship which still remains vacant.

PERSONAL.

The census takers have discovered a number of antiquated individuals in various parts of the country. Among others, a Deputy Marshal in Cherokee County, Ga., found a white man who had attained the respectable age of 136 years.

Certain parties in New-Bedford, Mass., were much agitated on Friday last by the appearance of Assistant United States Marshal Freeman. It was generally supposed that a desire to aid in suppressing the Slave-trade induced the official in question to pay the town a visit. Ne developments have yet been made, however.

Mr. John P. Brown, Dragoman to the United States Embassy at Constantinople, is spending the Summer at Brattleboro, Vt.

It is gratifying to know that there is a strong probability of the recovery of Mr. Geo. Whicker, of Edgefield District, S. C., whose right lung Milledge Whittle perforated with three bullets, at the same time that he deposited 56 small shot in his right shoulder. Mr. Whicker will do to set himself up as a model fire-eater.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, is enjoying a season of repose at his country seat, Redcliff, in Edgefield District.

Mr. John Denier, who is giving exhibitions at Nahant, Mass., appears to be one of the most successful competitors for Blondinian honors.

Capt. T. B. Johnson, of the Dougherty Light Infantry, a military company in Albany, Ga., has signified the acceptance, on behalf of his command, of the challenge issued by the Chicago Zouaves. First, however, the Light Infantry desire to compete with the Columbus, Ga., Guard, who have a previous claim upon the Zouaves.

That unfortunate composition, the "Octoroon," is again in court in Boston. Messrs. Myers and Boniface, Annie Senter and Mrs. Barrow have been required to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain them from further representations of the piece in question.

Prof. F. D. Huntington is to be admitted to the Episcopal order of Deacons at Trinity Church, Boston, on the 12th of September.

Prof. Stephen Alexander has consented to give a lecture in Princeton, N. J., detailing the particulars of his visit to Labrador to witness the recent solar eclipse. Efforts will be made to secure a repetition of the address elsewhere.

Major Gen. John E. Wool has lately been passing a few days at Lake George and at Sharon Springs. Major Arnold, of his staff, accompanied him.

Rev. Mr. Babcock, formerly pastor of the Universalist Society at South Natick, Mass., and who gained an extensive notoriety by the active sympathy which he displayed with the striking shoemakers some months since, has sued the society for salary which he claims is due him, and, to make sure of his pay, has attached the church organ. Mr. Babcock asserts that he was employed to preach for a year, but that he was prevented from occupying the pulpit the last four or five Sabbaths.

Rev. William H. Gage has been called to the pastorate of the church in Portsmouth, N. H., just vacated by Rev. Dr. Peabody, who has been appointed Plumer Professor of Divinity at Harvard College.

Prof. Wilson proposes to undertake a European trip either in his balloon the "Great Western," or the "American Eagle," both of which have been constructed for this express purpose. Boston is to be the starting point, if the gas company will furnish him one or two hundred thousand cubic feet of gas, and one or two scientific gentlemen or members of the Press are invited to accompany the Professor. He thinks that he would land them on some part of Europe within three days.

Messrs. Charles O'Conor and F. B. Cutting have been forgetting old antagonisms at Lake George.

Hon. Tom. Corwin, on returning to his home in Lebanon, Ohio, a few days ago, found fifty letters awaiting him, urging him to make appointments to speak for Lincoln and Hamlin in different parts of the country.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "While I was at Saratoga I saw a young man there who is destined to uphold an honored name, and all who know him believe he will do it well. I mean Rev. Henry C. Alexander, son of Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander, of New-York. He is quite a young man, very modest and retiring. He is now settled at Charlotte Court House, Va. In this church his grandfather, the late Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, was settled. Here James W., father of Henry, passed ten years of his pastoral life, and now Henry, of the third generation, is settled there. A general revival of religion has followed his settlement, and most of the candidates for admission to the church were baptized by the father of the pastor. He has just had a call to Princeton, to the chair of Rhetoric, once filled by his father. The appointment is regarded as one of great honor, and one that does not often occur in the lifetime of a young man. But. Mr. Alexander, contrary to the judgment of his friends, has declined it. He says that should he consult his own feelings, he would accept it at once. But the line of duty is so clearly marked out for him in his present charge that he dare not remove."

The rope-walker of the Italian cognomen, Signor Farini, who has dimmed the lustre of Blondin's name, proves to be the son of a Lockport grocer. His name is Wm. Hunt.

"Long John" Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, has gone to Montreal to astonish the Prince. He is, of course, the official representative of the city, and has been specially invited by the Corporation of Montreal to be present at the reception of His Royal Higness.

Two corporals in the French army recently fought a duel with short swords in a wood near the Camp of Sathonay. One of them was run through the body and instantly killed. The cause of the duel, says *Galignani*, was trifling. That is not at all strange; trifling is the origin of the majority of duels.

Some influential Israelites of Amsterdam have had their hearts touched by the stories of the sufferings which the Christians in Syria have been obliged to undergo, and they have started a subscription for their relief. The amount which they may raise will be intrusted to Sir Moses Montefiore, of London.

A pupil of Halévys, M. Paladilhe, has carried off the first great prize awarded by the *Conservatoire de Musique et de Declamation*, Paris, for excellence in musical composition.

A superb collar with the Cross of St. Louis, formerly the property of Louis XVI., has been deposited in the Museum of Sovereigns at the Louvre. It is composed of 70 links of lapis lazuli, beautifully carved.

The Sovereigns of Germany continue their hob-nobbing after a most alarming style. On the 12th the King of Bavaria was to be present at Salzburg, on the occasion of the opening of the Austro-Bavarian Railway, where he expected to meet the Emperor of Austria. He designed to go with him to Vienna. The King of Wurtemberg is about to visit Meran in the Tyrol, as is supposed to have an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The King of Saxony is traveling in the southern part of his States, and has been visited by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The King of Holland is also visiting different Courts in Germany, and the King of Hanover is enjoying the sea-bathing at Nordorney.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin, widely known as a missionary of the American Board, was to leave Constantinople on the 14th ult. to revisit his native country. Dr. Hamlin is a brother of the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Miss Delia A. Webster, who has gained wide-spread notoriety by her efforts in running off slaves from their masters in Kentucky, has lately been lecturing to sparse audiences in Cincinnati.

SERIOUS BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.—The Rochester *Democrat*, of Tuesday, reports a serious break in the Erie Canal, just above Brighton Second Lock. In consequence of the carelessness of the keeper at the first lock, too much water was allowed to run into the next level, and as a consequence the canal embankment, and then the railroad culvert, was carried away late Monday evening. Much damage was done to property in the neighborhood. The railroad trains were detained until Tuesday forenoon, but it was feared that two days' time would be required to repair the canal.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Case of The Alleged Slaver Achorn.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY—SUMMING UP OF THE CASE.

The above case was brought to a close yesterday, so far as the testimony is concerned, and the counsel on both sides summed up before United States Commissioner MORELL, who will probably render his decision to-day.

Mr. King, master's mate of the *Mystic*, for whom a subpœna had been issued, could not be found. As the Commissioner, however, did not regard his evidence as material, he refused to adjourn the case on that account.

Mr. Wilcoxson, counsel for the United States, read the 6th section of the act of May, 1800, which defines the penalties for voluntarily serving on board of a slaver.

The defence called

Patrick Brown, a stevedore, to prove the character of the casks which were found on board of the *Achorn*. Witness was an Irishman, evidently used to hard work, and very hard of hearing. By dint of great exertion Brown was made to understand the nature of the questions propounded to him, and testified that the oil casks which he stowed on board of the *Thomas Achorn* were not different from those put on board of regular traders to the Coast; some of them were dirty and some were clean palm-oil casks, and they were large and small.

Lieut. James N. Duncan, who brought home the brig *Kibby*, was called, and testified that whale-oil casks were used for palm-oil, and there was no recognizable difference between them; they were of different sizes; witness had been on board of three slave vessels; these casks were sometimes bought up on the Coast with oil in them.

Henry S. Brush, being sworn, testified that he was a boat-builder; he had seen the boat on board the *Achorn*; he had made boats for vessels going to the Coast of Africa on palm-oil voyages, of the character of this boat, and about the same as this; he called them surf-boats, sometimes "double-headed" surf-boats; had just shipped some in bark *Homer;* had taken boats back which had been worn out in this trade.

Cross-examined: Had been seven years in the business, and had built such boats for Yates, Porterfield & Co., some larger and some smaller; also for Crocker & Warren, Sturgis, Clearman & Co., and others; did not know whether he had ever built a boat for the brig *Kibby*, or for several other alleged slave vessels named by the counsel; have built one for the bark *Homer*, belonging to Yates & Porterfield, and the *Ocean Eagle*, Capt. Hotchkiss, which have returned from the coast; from the appearance of this boat, he supposed Mr. Ingersoll built it; do not know John W. Berry; have seen the boats which were returned from the Coast, but do not know what they were used for; they are built of cedar and oak, and quite strong; do not think them light; has some in his shop as light as the one in question; none of these boats are heavy built; calls a boatlight when it is rowed by one man with a pair of sculls; she is not strong enough for carrying heavy casks, but she could carry light casks of oil; two of the thwarts are loose, and can be removed; she is built of cedar; the boats built for the bark *Homer* and *Ocean Eagle* were not as light in weight as this boat, but we have been making improvements in them; the boats of the *Homer* and *Ocean Eagle* were heavier and larger, the planking was thicker; could not say how much; and the timbers put in were heavier; the gunwales are stout, and they have an oak batten on the outside; four men could lift her from the deck of a vessel; no doubt two, one at each end could lift it up; think the boat is 22 feet long, about 5½ feet wide, and 2 feet and 1 inch deep.

The evidence was here closed, and Mr. Donohue summed up the case for the defence. After a few prefatory remarks, he called the attention of the Commissioner to the opinion of Judge Betts in a recent slave case, as recorded in his scrap-book, page 546. He said the testimony was clear that a large commerce was carried on with the coast of Africa, and that the honest traders carried precisely the same kind of cargo as was found on board of this vessel (the *Panchita*.) He also cited the decision of Judge Ingersoll in the case of the bark *Laurens*, of New-London, and the same in the case of the brig *Ellen*, going to show that the offence must be fully, not partially proved. The articles found on board the *Achorn* were not different from those usually sent to the coast on legitimate trading vessels. It was perfectly lawful for any vessel to enter the ports and harbors of Africa with any articles which might be necessary for commerce with that coast. If the Slave-trade is carried on there, and these articles were required for that trade, then that was the very place where there is a market for them; and then the testimony of Lieut. Green proves the very thing which the defence wished to show; there was nothing to prevent us from carrying to the coast just such articles as were required for the slave traffice, and a vessel actually adapted to the slave traffic, might be employed for the purpose; but, in the position taken by Great Britain, it must be made out that the vessel is sent there not to be sold, but to be employed in the Slave-trade. The vessel's papers, put in evidence in this case, which were all perfectly regular, showed John W. Berry, an American citizen, to be the owner of the *Achorn*; the charter party between him and Emanuel Briuga, and the terms used to define the voyage were not unusual, and shows the character of the voyage. The coppers, or boilers, found on board, it had been shown, could be used for cooking, or for heating the palm oil, to run it into the casks, as it was not received in a liquid state. There was no evidence that the Captain had any knowledge of what these boxes contained. It appeared to be a suspicious circumstance that the brig called in at Kabenda Bay, but Lieut. Green had admitted that under some circumstances vessels might properly call there. As to this Captain's having supposed the *Mystic* was a British vessel, it impossible that any one conversant with nautical affairs could ever have made such a mistake, or have dreamed that the British Government could ever had a hand in producing such a war vessel as the steamer *Mystic*. She was originally built as a coal vessel to run to George's Creek, and was afterwards sold to the American Government, and fitted up as one of the armed vessels to Paraguay. How she ever got home from South America, and afterwards found her way to the Coast of Africa, is truly a mystery. He saw nothing strange or suspicious in the conduct of the Captain when asked to look for the "barrel" of hardware, and their not denying that they were engaged in the Slave-trade could not be used against them, no more than the other fact that they made no formal protest against the seizure of the vessel. It was not strange that the captain was a little nervous when he found an officer from an American vessel-of-war put in charge with instructions to allow no communication with the shore.

There were two modes in which vessels may be sent to the Coast of Africa; first, by fitting them out here with the design of selling them on the coast; and, second, by fitting them with the intention of putting them into the Slave-trade. Unless there was a colorable sale of the vessel here, and all the arrangements of the transfer on the coast were proven, the owners were not legally holden. To fit a vessel here to be sold in another part of the world, it was not with the "intent" of putting the vessel into the Slave-trade as contemplated by the statute. He referred to the character of the cargo, and of the boat used on the *Achorn*, and insisted that they were such as was consistent with a legitimate trade on the coast. It did not appear that the Captain knew anything of the contents of the boxes on board. He closed by citing the case of the *Falmouth*, where the manifest of cargo was precisely like this of the *Achorn*, in which case the crew were discharged for lack of evidence that they were engaged with any guilty knowledge in the Slave-trade.

Mr. Wilcoxson replied on behalf of the Government. There were some cases where proof of guilt was clear and positive, and there were others where it rested upon circumstantial evidence more or less strong and complete. In the present case, although there was no positive proof of the guilt of the defendants, yet there were circumstances which went strongly to show that they had knowingly engaged on board of this brig, with the intention of going into the Slave-trade. Nothing was more remarkable than the shrewdness manifested by parties in this trade, in the manner in which they adjusted the different parts of their cargo, one to the other, to avoid condemnation. Lieut. Green had testified that there was not trade sufficient on that part of the coast for more than five or six vessels, and they were from Boston and Salem. The trade in palm-oil there was very insignificant. This brig was exactly fitted for the Slave-trade, and could carry about 500 negroes. There was the flush deck, with water in casks stowed fore and aft, and a platform smoothly laid from the main hatch forward; there was abundance of lumber and scantling for completing the slave-deck fore and aft; the 61 casks filled with water, according to Lieut. Duncan's account, contained water enough to supply 500 slaves on a voyage from Africa to Cuba. The manifest put down 10,000 feet of lumber, whereas this term embraced a quantity of scantling, which is usually put down separately. Lieut. Green testified that there was just about scantling and lumber enough to form a slave deck. Then, there were the large quantity of navy bread, corn meal, beans, rice and rum—the latter evidently intended to keep life in the poor victims while undergoing the horrors of the middle passage; the other articles being the precise things required for feeding slaves. Six or eight seamen and five passengers could not by any possibility have required this quantity of provisions, rum and water. He did not wish to reflect on Mr. Brush's testimony, but he had seen the boat, had been in it, and it was extremely light, and could easily be lifted by two persons; it was not intended for carrying heavy freight. This boat was one of the things taken in connection with the character and quantity of the provisions, which went to show that the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade. Then there were the two large iron coppers in the iron-bound box, with the grate-bars, poker and shovel, falsely entered in the manifest as "hardware," and which was evidently a subterfuge to escape the necessity of confessing that such an article was on board. This was an indispensable article to the slaver, a vital necessity, besides their regular ship's galley and cooking apparatus. Precisely the same kind of iron boilers were found on board of the *Kibby*, concealed under chains in one corner of the galley, which had been used for cooking the rice and beans for feeding the slaves. In fact, this brig could have been converted into a complete slaver, capable of receiving 500 negroes on board, in three hours' time. Then again, her going into Kabenda Bay to land these five passengers was a strongly suspicious circumstance. This was no place for trade, but was a well-known slave-depôt, and these Spaniards had concealed on their persons the gold necessary to purchase what they came for. They were also all armed. There were five or six revolvers, a musket, cutlass, and other weapons on board, some of them concealed in the mattresses. The Captain made no attempt to explain the character of his voyage, and made no protest against the seizure when the Captain of the *Mystic*, told him the vessel would be sent home as a prize. Unless such circumstances were to be received as sufficient proof for the arrest and detention of vessels, any further efforts to stop the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa might as well be given up. There had been a too great leaning towards the wrong side hitherto, and too little vigilance in arresting this class of vessels when fitting out in this port. The argument of the opposing counsel, that vessels might be fitted out here for the Slave-trade, to be sold on the coast of Africa, without infringing the statute, so long as the owner had no intention of personally engaging in the Slave-trade, he regarded as absurd, and as plainly in violation of common sense as he believed it was in contravention of the plain intent and meaning of the law.

The counsel glanced at several other points in the testimony, and asked that Capt. Parker and Mr. Lebbey, the mate of the *Achorn*, be committed.

Mr. Donohue rejoined at some length, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Slaver Kate.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO BOND THE VESSEL—A NINTH BAIL OFFERED FOR DA COSTA.

The bark *Kate*, which was libeled for attempting to leave this port on a slave voyage, has not, as yet, been bonded. Yesterday, Mr. Charles P. Lake, the reported owner, and Mr. John S. Diehl, of No. 133 Essex-street, offered to enter into the required bonds, $18,200. A partial examination only was had, when the case was adjourned over to Friday.

In the case of Henrico Da Costa, Charles Cleveland, of No. 47 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, an old gentleman of some seventy years, was offered as bail, being the ninth person thus far applying for the purpose.

Mr. Cleveland testified that he owned the house he lived in, and was worth about $20,000. He did not know Da Costa. A friend of his, named William Attwell, had promised to hold him harmless if he went bail. The examination was then adjourned till Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

FERRY-BOAT—LICENSE—HOW TO PROSECUTE FOR PENALTY.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Water Witch.—This was an action to recover five separate penalties of $500 each, against the vessel for violation of the statute requiring ferry-boats to be licensed. A motion was now made to dismiss the libel, on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction in admiralty over the case, unless to enforce a judgment already recovered at law against the owners.

Held by the Court—That the eleventh section of the Act of 1838 provided that the penalties imposed by the Act may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States in the District or Circuit Courts, or they may be prosecuted for by indictment in either of said Courts; that it has been held in this Court that this section qualified the manner in which the existence of the forfeiture or penalty should be established before a lien could arise therefor against the vessel.

That the Act of 1852, amending the former Act of 1838, provides in section forty-one that all penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in any action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any Court of the United States, and the first section that the owners and the vessel shall be subject to the penalties contained in the second section of the Act of 1838, but does not in terms give a remedy by a summary libel *in rem*.

That the law therefore does not justify this mode of prosecuting for the five penalties. Libel therefore dismissed.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimants, Messrs. Morton and Labau.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Josephine.—This was a similar action to recover a similar penalty.

Held by the Court.—That the action in rem authorized by section 2 of the act of 1838 is subsidiary to the finding of the fine or penalty by due course of law, and cannot be employed to adjudge or decree the penalty originally.

Libel dismissed unless within twenty days the District-Attorney apply to amend by asking other relief.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

More Trouble among the Actors.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF NE EXEAT.

The plaintiff in this case, brought in the Supreme Court, was a Miss Tayleur, a danseuse at Niblo's. She was married in 1852 to the defendant, her husband, who is the principal dancer of the Martinetti family with the Ravel troupe. The lady commenced a proceeding for divorce against her husband, on the ground of adultery on the 8th of August last. The Ravels left this city for Boston on Monday. Prior to their departure, the plaintiff obtained a writ of *ne exeat* from Judge SUTHERLAND to detain her husband, on the ground that he was about to leave the State and not to return. This writ keeps the defendant in the custody of the Sheriff till a bond is given, in the sum of $2,000, as security for his appearance. Yesterday morning a motion was made to discharge the prisoner from the effects of the writ. The papers of the defendant claimed that he did not earn more than was necessary for his own support and that of a son in France.

It was alleged that the defendant commenced a suit for divorce against his wife before she commenced her suit. Defendant claimed that he was always ready to support his wife, but that she had abandoned him. It was further set forth that the Ravel troupe would return in three weeks. He further set forth that if not released he would lose his engagement. The defendant also produced affidavits showing that his wife had already taken proceedings before Judge Connolly, by which he had given security to pay $5 a week to her.

The Court held that the proceeding estopped the plaintiff from acting under the writ, and discharged the defendant.

Mr. Tullent for plaintiff; Abbott & Fuller for defendbnt.

Counterfeiting American Coin.

Dr. R. E. ROGERS and Prof. HENRY VETHAKE, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, give the results of investigations which they have been making into the feasibility of adopting the plans recommended by Dr. BARCLAY, of the Mint at Philadelphia, to prevent the counterfeiting of United States coin. They say:

"The conclusion to which this investigation has brought us is, that it is altogether within the reach of the present advanced skill in workmanship and perfection in mechanism to combine in our coinage all the improvements which Dr. BARCLAY would employ for the protection of the currency. In expressing this opinion we have the sustaining testimony of some of the most experienced artisans, who express themselves as ready both to undertake the execution of the plan, and to guarantee its accomplishment. In view of the results of our investigations, and of the magnitude of the interests involved, we feel it to be our duty, in concluding the present report, to recommend in the strongest terms the adoption by Government of such measures as may be necessary to embody in the practical form of a completed coin the several protective devices which have been suggested. The appropriation which would be demanded for this, considerable as it might be deemed, would, we feel assured, be utterly insignificant in amount compared with the vast pecuniary and moral benefits which the proposed reforms would confer upon the country. We feel confident, from our examination of the subject, in all its bearings, that the mechanical, artistic and scientific capacity of the country, applibable to this object, *if wielded by the resources* of the Government, and directed as suggested by Dr. BARCLAY, would furnish a protection completely setting at defiance the dishonest ingenuity which the limited capital of individuals could command.

MINING IN ARIZONA.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, in a letter from Tubac, A. T., on the 27th ult., furnishes some interesting information regarding the prospects of the different Mining Companies. The Fort Fillmore Company was working the Stephenson mine in the Organ Mountains. It had expended much money in useless experiments, but is now doing better than heretofore. The Cahuabi Company was developing mines in the Papago country, eighty miles back of Tubac. It has reduced a large quantity of silver, and was prosecuting its work vigorously. The St. Louis Company, according to the statements of the correspondent, was not conducting its affairs in a very judicious manner, and had not made much progress. The machinery of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company was still detained in Tubac, awaiting the payment of $13,500 freight before it could be forwarded. It would cost $1,000 more to carry it to the Arivacca, where it was to be erected.

M. Wagner, the eminent musician, whose participation in the revolutionary events of 1848 brought upon him the displeasure of the Government, has been granted a free pardon by the King of Saxony.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102⅝	100	Erie Railroad b30	28⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	59	do.	28½
500	Georgia St. 6s	103	150	do. b10	28½
3,000	N. Car. State 6s.	97½	165	do.	28¼
2,000	Cal. State 7s	90⅝	100	do. s10	28½
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs	103	50	do. s60	28
4,000	E.R. 2d M. B. ex.	102¼	400	Reading Railroad	46
3,000	E.R. 3d M. B '83.	98¾	100	do.	46⅛
1,000	E.R. 4th M. Bs	81¼	150	Mich. Cen. R. b10	69⅝
15,000	do.	81½	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	21¾
1,000	E.R. 5th M. Bs	78	200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47
6,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	100	10	Panama R.	125¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.B	67¾	50	Ill. Cent. R.Scp. s10	85¾
13,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	81	400	do.	85¾
14,000	La C. & M.L.G.B	23	100	do. b10	85¾
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1 M.	60¼	100	do.	85⅞
4,000	do.	60	450	do.	86
1,000	Han. & St.J.R.B	72¾	14	Clev.Col.& Cin.R.	94½
35	Merchants' Bank	108	75	Gal. & Chi. R	81¾
50	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	100	do. b10	81¾
10	Artisans' Bank	99½	550	do.	81½
12	Bank State of N.Y.	100	100	do. s60	81¼
100	Canton Company	20	100	do. b10	81½
200	Pac. M'l SS. Co. s30	78¼	50	do. b10	81⅝
150	do.	78	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	46¼
10	do.	78½	200	do.	46⅜
50	do. b30	78¾	100	do. s60	46¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R. c.	83½	50	Chi. & R. I. R. s10	83¼
200	do. c	83⅝	200	do.	83¼
1075	do.	83¾	800	do.	83
100	do. b30	84	100	do. s10	83
100	do. b60	84¼	100	do. b60	83⅝
100	do.	83⅞	9	C., Bur. & Quin. R.	90
300	do. s10	83⅝	50	do. c	89½
50	do. s15	83¾	50	do. s60	89⅝
60	Hudson R. R.	58	100	Mil. & Miss. R. s10	13
100	Harlem R	18⅛	100	do. b15	13½
200	do. b60	18¾	125	do.	13½
200	do. b30	18⅝	50	do.	13¼
10	Toledo & Wabash R.	10	100	Ind'plis & Cin. R.	48

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Virginia St. 6s.	91¼	250	Hudson Riv. R.	58½
10,000	do.	91½	250	do. b60	58½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s. s60	81¾	200	do.	58
1,000	do.	81¾	100	Harlem Railroad	18¼
2,000	do.	81½	100	do.	18⅜
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	200	Mich. Cen. R. b30	70
3,000	N. Car. State 6s.	98	100	do.	69¾
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	106	200	do. b10	70
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	86¼
5,000	Chic.&N.W.2d M	37	300	do. s10	86½
2,000	Goshen B. Bs.	79¾	50	Panama Railroad	126
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	78¼	50	do. s60	125
100	do.	78⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	81¼
5	Erie Railroad	28¼	300	do.	81⅛
300	do.	28⅜	350	Cleve. & Tol. R.	47
300	N. York Cen. R	84	200	do. s25	47
300	do. b30	84¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s30	83
500	do.	84⅛	100	do. b60	84
200	do. b60	84⅜			

New-York Mining Board, Aug. 22.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F. M. Co.	10¼	—	Hamilton	1	2
Central	8¼	9¼	Columbian	2¾	2⅞
Hancock	4	—	Gardiner Hill	7	7¼
Isle Royale	11	11½	Guilford	2½	3
Minnesota	79¾	80	North State	1¾	2½
Pewabic	49½	51	Silver Hill	⅞	1¼
Pittsburgh	56½	57½	Del. & Hudson	95½	96
Quincy	38½	40½	Penn. Coal	82	83
Rockland	26	26	Cumberland	15⅝	15⅞
Superior	3½	4			

The sales were:

10	Rockland	26	300	North State b15	2
150	Columbian s60	27	100	Isle Royale b60	11¼
20	Minnesota	80	100	do.	11
40	do. b15	80	200	Gardiner Hill	7¼
500	Silver Hill b60	1¼			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon the speculative dealings were generally ½ ₱ cent. weaker than at the close on Tuesday—New-York Central leading off at 83¾ ₱ cent. ex dividend, against 84@84⅛ ₱ cent., the last price of the day previous; Erie, Galena, Rock Island and Burlington, fell off in about the same proportion, while the bids for Illinois Central, Toledo and the two Michigan Roads, were only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. weaker. The general tone of the market at the close of the early Board was quite steady, with good buyers on most of the above stocks at the going rates. On the Street the demand for New-York Central improved, and the bidding for the Western shares sympathized so that when the Afternoon Board assembled there was much firmness shown for prices, and a general advance was had on the early sales, placing most of the list at 4 o'clock above the closing figures of yesterday, viz.:

	Tuesday.	Wed'day.		Tuesday.	Wed'day.
Central	74	74¼	Mich. Central	69½	70
Erie	28⅝	28¼	Mich. South'n	22	22
Galena	82¼	81¾	Hudson	57¾	58⅛
Rock Island	83½	83¾	Harlem	18⅜	18½
Toledo	46⅛	47¼	Reading	46¼	46¼
Illinois Cen	85⅞	86¾	Panama	125	126

The speculative sellers of New York Central were supposed to be influenced by the reports of the rain-storm yesterday, which interrupted the passenger trains in the Mohawk Valley a few hours; but the adverse impression made in this way on the price of the stock proved transient, as buyers came in with considerable freedom at the Second Board, at the advance of ½ ₱ cent. On part of the Western list there was some considerable realizing by the *Bulls* on contract stock, now falling in at from 12 to 18 ₱ cent. profit on 30@60 day options. This was especially remarked on Galena, the price of which on 20th June, or 60 days ago, stood 61¾ ₱ cent., against 81¾ to-day. The fresh demand for Illinois Central, after some handsome realizations by holders who bought in July, is traced to the detailed reports received at the office to-day from Chicago of the business on the line up to Monday last. On that day alone the road delivered 95,000 bushels of Grain, and the number of loaded cars arriving at Chicago was altogether unprecedented, for a single day, in the history of the Company's traffic. These material facts and the buoyant feeling among the English holders of the stock reported by the late mails, make the stock stronger on the market at present rates than when the movement in it, in July, reached 75@77 ₱ cent., because the latter was in advance of both the Grain harvest and the rise abroad. The recovery in Panama shares from the recent *short* sales on the market at 122¾@123 is equal to 3 ₱ cent., the amount offering being quite limited, while the amount of borrowed stock to be returned by the speculative sellers is said to be considerable. The demand for Pacific Mail shows no important change, and speculation in the stock is lighter than usual. A renewed demand for Cleveland and Toledo was shown this afternoon, and the price advanced to 47¼ ₱ cent. The orders for Michigan Central (said to be from Boston) carried the cash price to 70 ₱ cent.

In State and Federal Stocks there is an improved demand, partly for Western banking basis. United States fives of 1874 are 102⅝, and Tennessee sixes 90½ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds the feeling is less strong than a week or ten days ago, in some of the Western descriptions, but the offering continues moderate.

The day was remarkably quiet in Money and exchange affairs. The demand continues good for Money on temporary Loan at 5½@6 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. where Federal and State Security is taken, or where deposits are voluntarily left with the old Stock and Exchange firms. The supply yesterday and to-day is reported easy. In Discounts we have nothing new to report. In Foreign Bills the business for Saturday's mail has not yet fairly opened. Of the Boston market the *Morning Post* of that city says:

"On Saturday there seemed to be quite a scarcity of money among the brokers; and speaking generally, the demand for credit is rather on the increase, although yet very limited. New-York funds are not in large supply, and there is no accumulation on the street. A few small lots of specie have been received, but the amount has only sufficed, as yet, to keep the bank specie at a trifle over five millions. Boston paper on New-York account continues to be taken by the banks, and we quote 6 ₱ cent. as the minimum for the very best loans, either on call or on time. The outside rates on prime loans or paper range from 6 to 8 ₱ cent., the brokers doing more than heretofore, at 12 ₱ cent., on loans secured by fluctuating stocks, but with fair names."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency	3-10@ —	Virginia	¾@ ⅞
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-5@ —	Illinois & Wiscon.	1 @1¼
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	¾@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —	Tennessee	1½@1¾
Interior Penn	⅜@ ¾	Free Indiana	1½@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ¾	Louisiana	¾@ —
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	¾@ —	Mobile	1½@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	1½@ —	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	1¼@ —	Missouri	1½@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ₱ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre warrants, ₱ acre	84	92
120 acre warrants, ₱ acre	73	80
160 acre warrants, ₱ acre	75	82

SPECIE.

Silver.			
Mexican Dols	$1 07@ —	Old Am.Qr.Dols	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dols	1 12@ —	Span.Silver ₱oz.	1 22@ —
		Gold.	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span.Doubloons	16 10@16 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85	PatriotDoubl'ns	15 60@15 70
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
OldAm.Hlf.Dols	1 04½ —		

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

COTTON steady; sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 10¼c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of three days, 2,400 bales; receipts, do., 3,300 bales, against 2,600 the same time last year. Exports, 2,350 bales; receipts ahead of last year, 464,500 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 768,500 bales. Receipts of new to date, 18,500 against 2,700 bales the same time last year. FLOUR quiet at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. CORN steady at 58c.@70c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. PORK firm at $22. WHISKY—rectified, 18½c. Exchange on London, 109½@110, and with bills of lading, 108¾@109¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@½ ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHT—Cotton to Liverpool 19-32d.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR active, and declined 20c.@25c. WHEAT active and declined 1c.@2c.; sales 127,000 bushels, at 70c.@73c. for No. 2 Spring; 88c. for No. 1 red, in store. CORN dull, and declined 1c.; sales 65,000 bushels, at 32c.@33c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 165,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS unsettled; charters 12½c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; white, $1 37@$1 45; red, $1 20@$1 35. CORN—yellow 70c.@71c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at 21½c.@22½c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT declining, at 78c.@79c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—360 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—160 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 96¾; Reading Railroad 23¼; Morris Canal 57; Long Island Railroad 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 41½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 2 bbls. Ashes; 6,729 bbls. Flour; 880 bbls. Corn Meal; 32,742 bush. Wheat; 79,890 bush. Corn; 3,500 bush. Oats; 1,624 pkgs. Provisions, and 146 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 56 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request and are quoted at from 16½c.@17½c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds have not varied materially.

COAL—The demand is improving and prices are well supported.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of only 480 bags Rio, chiefly from second hands, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., with 50 bags Lagueyra at 15½c., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request at uniform rates. We have heard of sales of 1,700 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Up'and.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	7	7	7½	7¾
Middling, ₱ ℔	10¾	10⅞	11	11½
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	12½	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active, to-day, for most kinds of State and Western Flour. The supply, however, is fair, and prices lean in favor of buyers. The reported sales add up 21,400 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 35; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 25@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 10

Southern Flour is in demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including Superfine at $5@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 470 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 40@$3 50 for Western, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in brisk request, chiefly for export, and is firmer. We have heard of sales of 124,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 30@$1 35; amber do., at $1 28@$1 31½; red do. at $1 24@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23; amber Iowa Spring at $1 22; Racine Spring, part at $1 20; Chicago do. at $1 17; and White Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is brisk and buoyant; sales 102,500 bushels, at 60½c.@61½c. for sound mixed Western; 68c.@69c. for yellow Western, and 70c. for white do., in store, ₱ bushel. Other kinds continue inactive and nominal. Rye is quiet at 75c.@77c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in very moderate demand, including Canada at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37½c.@38½c., and State at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 750 bales Bags, at 12½c., 6 months, and 950 bales Bagging, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 85c.@95c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been inactive and nominal.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 60 bales last year's crop at 8c.@14c. ₱ ℔. We are indebted to Mr. W. J. SCHEDEL for a sample of the first bale of new hops received here this season. The bale came from WM. B. CALKINS, Gardnersville, Schoharie County, N. Y., is of very fair quality, and is to be shipped to California.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, yet prices exhibit no important change.

MOLASSES—The principal transactions have been in Cuba Muscovado, of which about 240 hhds. have been disposed of at 25c.@31c., chiefly at 25c.@27c. ₱ gallon. Small sales of other kinds were effected at former rates.

OILS—Holders are asking 58c.@60c. for Crude Whale, and $1 57½@$1 60 for Crude Sperm, ₱ gallon, but buyers are reluctant to pay such prices. Olive has been in moderate request, at, however, drooping rates. Linseed sells slowly at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales were made of 1,050 bbls. Crude Whale, inferior to prime, at 50c.@56c.; with, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm for home consumption, at $1 55 ₱ gallon, and for export; also, 400 bbls. Crude Sperm of the *James Loper's* cargo at Nantucket, at $1 50, 250 do. *Pavilion's* cargo at Holme's Hole, at $1 50, and 275 do. in Boston at $1 46 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, '60	57,016	119,173	1,020,600
Same time last year	72,338	183,721	1,770,700

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention and sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $19 37½ for new Mess; $19 for old Mess; $14 06¼@$14 25 for new Prime; and $13 12½ for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive and nominal. No important movements have occurred in Bacon. Lard has been in request, and sales have been made of 325 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been inquired for at former rates. Sales transpired of 275 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 12c.@15c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 7c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 175 tcs., at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Sales have been limited, as buyers have been unwilling to pay asking prices.

SOAP—Sales 125 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,100 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7⅛c., with some Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; also 950 boxes Havana, part at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. at 10c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Holders of Green exhibit increased firmness. Blacks are in fair supply at former figures. The demand, however, is restricted.

Exports from all Ports in China to United States from June 30 to June 7.

	1859-60.	1858-59.	1857-58.
Young Hyson, ℔s	11,809,918	11,713,388	11,037,642
Hyson	1,169,916	834,133	781,776
Hyson Skin	211,902	310,954	453,827
Twankay	1,221,604	1,467,205	1,140,745
Gunpowder	1,432,670	2,666,808	2,196,094
Imperial	1,993,307	2,004,580	1,849,902
Total Green	17,869,317	18,997,068	17,459,986
Congou and Souchong	3,331,015	2,766,868	2,635,369
Powchong	306,967	250,700	35,362
Pekoe and O. Pekoe	182,343	514,890	529,980
Ankoi	890,320	1,134,511	8,531,97
Oolong and Ninyong	8,725,076	7,142,247	
Total Black	13,435,721	11,809,216	11,732,682
Grand total	31,305,038	30,806,284	29,192,668

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., at 21½c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements have been more extensive, having amounted to 1,000 bbls. Flour (by steamer) at 3s. 6d.; 100,000 bushels grain, nearly all Wheat, (in sailing vessels,) at 11½d.@11¾d., in bulk and bags; also, by steamer, 25 bales Cotton at ¾d., 50 tcs. Beef at 7s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. The engagements for other ports have been limited, though rates have been well supported. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Messenger*, 1,350 tons, to Hong Kong; ship *Zuleika*, 1,200 tons, to London; a bark, 348 tons, from Pensacola to North Side Cuba, on private terms; a brig, 274 tons, to Dublin, 10½d.; a Br. ship, 600 tons, (to arrive,) to London, Liverpool or Glasgow, Wheat, 12d., half in shipper's bags and half bulk; a British bark, 543 tons, to London, Oil Cake, in bags 32s. 6d.@34s., in bbls. 3s. 6d., and Resin, 3s. 6d.; a ship, 916 tons, at Boston, from St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, £5 15s., (we understand that £5 10s. can be obtained for ships hence from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool); a bark, 195 tons, to Marseilles, Heavy Pide Staves, $50; one, 391 tons, to a French port in the Mediterranean, (near Marseilles,) Heavy Pipe $50, Extra Heavy $60, and Light $45, and back from Palermo or Messina to New-York, $2,600; a brig, 296 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18 under and $15 on deck; a schooner, 114 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,150; a brig to north side Cuba and back, Sugar 38c. and Molasses $3; one, 199 tons, to Sagua and back, $1,750.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 22, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market continues active, particularly for fine qualities of State and Ohio, which are scarce and find a ready sale. The shipments to England continue at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 packages per week. California buyers are in market for some yellow State Dairy.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ ℔	20	@	22
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	11	@	12½
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	14
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ ℔	13	@	16

CHEESE

Is firm at previous rates; the shipping demand is unabated.

Fine State, ₱ ℔	10	@	10½
Fair State, ₱ ℔	6	@	8
Common State, ₱ ℔	3	@	5
Ohio, fine, ₱ ℔	8	@	—
Chio, fair, ₱ ℔	4	@	6
Chio, common, ₱ ℔	2	@	4
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Fineapple, ₱ ℔	—	@	13

EGGS

Are more plenty, but with an increased demand. Prices are unchanged.

State, Jersey and Long Island, to count out, ₱ dozen	14	@	—
Ohio, to count out, ₱ dozen	13	@	14

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 25
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	80	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

FRUITS.

Dried Apples, both State and Southern, are without animation. A few new Southern have been sold at 5c.@5½c., but the demand is hardly worth noticing. Dried Cherries and Raspberries are very plenty in the presence of so much green fruit. They are not wanted by dealers. Green Apples flood the market. Extra sour Bows and Summer Pippins bring 16s. to 18s. ₱ bbl., and some extra large handsome fruit 20s.@24s. Poor apples are plenty, and sell at all prices, from 6s. ₱ bbl. up. Bartlett Pears, when they can be had, bring $10 to $12 ₱ bbl. Blackberries are about done with. Whortleberries very plenty, and sell at from 50c. to $2 ₱ bushel.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₱ ℔	5	@	—
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₱ ℔	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ ℔	8	@	9
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	50	@	2 00
Plumbs, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	2 00
Green Apples, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 25
Pears, cooking, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 50
Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl	—	@	5 50
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	12 00
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	2 25	@	2 50
Peaches, Western New-York, ₱ bask.	2 00	@	2 75
Watermelons, ₱ 100	10 00	@	18 00
Musk Melons, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00

POULTRY.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Turkeys, ₱ ℔	14	@	16
Fowls, ₱ ℔	11	@	12
Ducks, tame, ₱ pair	37	@	50
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	25	@	62

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	12	@	16
Duck, ₱ pair	37	@	62
Tame Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	—

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Potatoes, Buck-eyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Green Corn, ₱ 100	—	@	50
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	—	@	30
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	50
String Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	62
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	—	@	30
Rope Onions, ₱ 100 strings	—	@	3 50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, 1860.

The receipts of the various kinds of animals destined for slaughter have this week been remarkably uniform with those of the previous week, which gives an over supply, as there was rather more of most kinds than was needed at the last market. Beef cattle keep up above 5,000 a week, which is more than the demand of the market proper. Butchers from out of town have helped out the sales, and some have been bought for grazing, and a few for shipping to Bermuda, so that the yards are just about cleared out to-night, though the closing sales were at low rates. There was to-day a fair sprinkling of right good cattle, and a few extras, with a considerable number of fair killing bullocks. Along with them were, however, quite enough of poor dry cows, old oxen, stags, and runts of steers, none of which were fit to send to this market for meat—especially when the supply of good cattle is as large as now. On the whole, however, the stock averaged rather better than last week.... Milch cows seem to be a drug. The recent rains hereabouts have started a fresh growth of grass, which increases the product of milk so much that milkmen have ceased adding to their number of cows, and the demand from this source, which has helped the cow markets for some weeks past, being now cut off, there are hardly any sales. It is useless for owners to send in their cows now, unless they are desirous of parting with them at prices ranging from $45 for very superior milkers, down to $15 for the poorer grades. From these prices there must be deducted freight, yardage, feed, commissions, and risk of considerable delay in finding purchasers at any price. With the above statement before them, owners of cows will be able to decide whether to run the risk of this market, or that of keeping their animals over Winter.... Veal calves come in about as at this time last year, but the low price of beef affects the price of veal. When good cattle sell at 8c.@9c. for the estimated dressed weight of the four quarters, it is hard to get above 6c.@6½c. ₱ ℔., *live* weight, for calves of even the best grades. Ordinary animals are considerably lower, though there is not so much difference in the price ₱ ℔. as there is in the actual value of the calves sold. The first comers take the best of the pens at a certain price, and the next buyers take the best left at nearly the same rates.... Sheep of really good quality are rather scarce, and 25c.@37c. ₱ head better rates are obtained for such animals. Lambs are over-abundant, and as only about a standard number of these are wanted, the competition among sellers has knocked prices down at least 25c. ₱ head. Just now, farmers will do better to keep their lambs and sell off their full-grown wethers, when they have them.... Live hogs number about as last week, but they sell at slightly lower rates. We have reports of 6,000 slaughtered hogs, received by river boats, but this is too large a number for this early season, and we suspect there must be a mistake of a cypher in making up the figures.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,125	159	690	14,690	4,425
Previous week	5,195	142	625	14,022	4,045
Same w'k last year	4,133	155	858	15,729	2,235
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 25,089. Total number received the previous week, 24,029, being an increase of 1,060 head of sheep and hogs.

Of the 5,125 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,012 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 737 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 58 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 48 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, and 37 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street; while 233 were disposed of on Sunday, 150 of which were at Bergen Hill, and the balance at the Hudson River Cattle yards.

Of the 4,012 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 224 head came from New-York, 2,138 from Illinois, 374 from Kentucky, 898 from Ohio, 21 from Canada, 49 from Pennsylvania, 73 from Indiana, and 229 from Missouri.

The 4,794 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,741; Hudson River Railroad, 1,706; Harlem Railroad, 45; Camden and Amboy Railroad, —; Hudson River Boats, 565; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 692; and by Boats from New-Brunswick, 104.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

As reported in this morning's TIMES, the market opened at Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday with about the same number of cattle as one week ago, and there was very little difference between the two markets, save that rather lower rates were being obtained this week. This was about the condition of things during the two sales-days of Tuesday and Wednesday, although trade was dull the first day, and duller (if not the dullest) towards the close of the market. About one-half of the cattle were in the hands of those who had bought them at Albany or after they arrived here, and the remainder were sold on commission, so that no combination to raise prices could be effected. There were more good cattle on sale than last week, and but for this our quotations would be lower than they now are. About two-thirds of the cattle were sold on Tuesday, including the greater part of the best animals. On the poorer grades the market dragged heavily during the last day, and some animals were sold at very low rates, say about 5½c. ₱ ℔. for what meat could be got out of them.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
First quality	9c. @9½c.	9c. @9½c.
Medium quality	8¼c.@8½c.	8¼c.@8½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@7¾c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6½c.	6c. @6½c.
General selling prices	7c. @8¼c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c. @ —	7¾c.@8c.

The sales at Bergen Hill on Monday amounted to about 750 head, while, we regret to say, near 250 head were sold on Sunday, mostly by the Jews, although one or two persons who would wish to be *called* Christians joined in the desecration. The Albany sales on Monday, to Eastern buyers, amounted to some 600 head.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

MURRAY & GLOVER were selling for J. T. ALEXANDER, 114 Illinois steers and oxen, of only medium flesh, rated 6¼ cwt., at 7½c.@8½c., mostly 8c.@8½c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling 79 pretty good Ohio steers on their own account. They were brought in by MILLER & Co. Rated 7½@7¾ cwt., and were running out at 8½c.@9c. Also, 15 country cattle, of medium flesh, at 8c.@8½c. And 30 common Illinois steers and oxen, rough and uneven weights, at 7c.@8c.

H. BARNES was selling a lot of 40 very fair 6¾ cwt. cattle, bought at the yards. He was retailing them at 8c.@9c.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 65 very good Ohio steers, of say 7¼ cwt.@7½ cwt., at 8½c.@9c. For a few of the tops, which were very fine, 9½c. were offered, to be weighed. This is the first lot of Mr. GWYNNE'S cattle this season. He is feeding about 1,000 head, which will now come forward in similar weekly installments. They are all spoken of as in good killing order.

HURD & CARY were selling 50 head of W. W. MORTON'S tidy Illinois steers of 6 cwt., at an average of about 8c.

B. BARTRAM was selling for ALEXANDER & CASSELL, 119 pretty rough, uneven Missouri steers and oxen, hard sellers, ranging from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt., at an average of scarcely 8c.

CONGER & ALLERTON sold, for J. H. CHENY, 72 Illinois steers of 7 cwt., common quality, at 7½c.@8½c.; also, for REED & MARQUETTE, 6 good, fat Illinois cattle, of 8 cwt., at 8½c.@9½c. These two lots were sold yesterday. They were working off to-day 63 head of Kentucky cattle, old-fashioned steers and oxen, bought of HOGAN; rated 7¼ cwt., and were retailing at 8c.@9c.

J. BRYANT for H. BRYANT, 28 prime Ohio steers, equal to any in market. Home weight, 16 cwt., and wholesaled at $82 50 each, on an estimate of 8½ cwt.@8¾ cwt. Also, for A. JOHNSON, 30 head of very good 8 cwt. Ohio Durhams, which brought 8½c.@9c.; and 27 of T. BROWN'S Ohio cattle, of similar quality, at equivalent rates.

T. BLOOMER was selling, on his own account, 66 good Ohio steers, bought of J. MOSS, at the yards. Rated near 7½ cwt., and were running out at an average of 8½c. at retail. DAVENPORT took 10 at $75 each for shipping to Bermuda.

H. HURD was selling for J. RITNER 72 prime Illinois steers, the most of which ranked A No. 1. Rated 7¼c. and brought 8½c.@9¼c.—a few 9½c.

S. ULBRY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 111 pretty fair 7¼ cwt. Illinois steers, with a few oxen, at 8c.@9c.

DOTY & HOFFMAN sold, on their own account, 58 fair Ohio steers, bought of ROSENTHAL, at Albany. Rated 7½ cwt., and run out at 7½c.@9c.

J. C. HOAG sold for TUCKER & PAGE 63 common little Illinois steers, which weighed about 11¼ cwt. at home. They were all sold yesterday at about $40 each, or say 6½c.@8c.

W. H. HARRIS, for BEDFORD, 33 very good Kentucky grade Durhams, of 8 cwt., at 8¾c. Also, for HARRIS & CODDINGTON, 68 head, of 7 cwt., fair-flesh Illinois steers, at 8¼c. And 40 head, 7¼ cwt., pretty good Illinois steers, for SHUYSTER, at about 8½c.

WHITE & SON, for FOWLER & VAN QUINLAND, 94 head of roughish Illinois and Iowa steers, of 6½ cwt., at 7c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT sold 100 medium Illinois cattle for ALEXANDER & FITCH. Rated 7 cwt., and averaged 8c.

H. MYERS sold, on his own account, 33 head of just medium or common Illinois cattle at 8c. Also, for J. T. ALEXANDER 102 ordinary mixed Illinois cattle of say 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8½c., many more at the former than the latter price.

T. C. EASTMAN had 100 commonish Illinois steers for J. DALBEY. Rated 7¼ cwt., and were bringing 8c.@9c. Also 16 of CLAY'S Kentucky Durhams, rather green, which brought 8½c. on 7½ cwt.

D. BARNES sold 40 tidy Indiana steers of 6½ cwt. on his own account, at 8c. Also 45 good Ohio cattle for E. LOCKMAN at 8½c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

We can report no improvement in the fresh cow trade, and how a living can be made by buying cows in the country and bringing them to the City and selling them at the now prevailing prices, is more than we can tell. Sales of common cows were this day made at $15 each, and so up to $20. For right good milkers, with size and frame to fatten for a good killing animal, $35@$40 is a common price, while something very nice, which strikes one's fancy, occasionally brings $50@$60. The market may be set down as very slow and dull.

VEAL CALVES.

These do not sell quite as well as last week—a decline in the beef market nearly always diminishes the price of veal. The calves were heavy, so that the 700 head sold during the week were equal to near 900 in early Spring. Calves range from 5c.@6½c., mainly 5½c.@6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good *sheep* are scarce, and a brisk demand has caused an advance of 25c.@50c. ₱ head. They are worth 3½c.@4½c. ₱ ℔., live weight, and a few choice lots have been sold at prices equivalent to 5c. We noticed a sale of one lot of very good sheep, estimated to dress 45 ℔s., at $4 each, and another lot of 110 ℔s., gross, at $4 75. Lambs are plenty and 25c.@50c. higher than last week. They bring 4c.@6c. ₱ ℔., live weight.

BROWNING gives the following lots, with their owners' name and origin, received at his Sixth-street market during the past week: From New-York, 4,342 brought in, 228 by G. Sherwood; 220, D. Sheppard; 423, L. Miller; 226, J. J. Plattner; 98, C. B. Newell; 202, Bernstein & Smith; 130, B. Cook; 231, E. Hungerford; 89, A. M. Culver; 97, R. L. Bamber; 110, H. Getman; 110, J. Bullion; 170, G. Babcock; 136, J. Estes; 40, F. Smith; 70, J. Setterley; 80, T. Hallett; 257, D. M. Dibble; 196, D. Kent; 87, W. Wood; 180, C. Baird; 87, C. Holmes, 108, M. Pratt; 60, B. Reemer; 101, S. Brown; 105, S. Wheeler; 101, S. O. Smith; 140, D. Rose; 67, A. Philips; 21, E. Barnes; 42, H. Canse. From Ohio, 1,016 brought in, 413 by H. S. Tryon; 203, J. Simons; 207, Hossberry & Clark; 193, H. Fish. From New-Jersey, 376 brought in, 118 by G. B. Holcombe; 52, G. Kline; 50, J. N. Pidcock; 30, P. Voorhees; 32, L. Bellis; 23, B. Lawrence; 40, Carhart & Young; 31, R. Bellis. From Canada, 271 brought in, 180 by R. Hume and 91 by J. Simons. From Kentucky, 143 by J. Simons. From Pennsylvania, 132 by A. B. Miller. Total, 6,280.

The sheep brokers at BROWNING'S give the following sales made since our last report:

THOS. C. LARKIN sold the following lots, nearly all of which were State lambs:

105 head	$271 87	105 head	$335 21
97 head	438 25	88 head	291 00
89 head	274 25	101 head	258 00
110 head	343 87	13 head	55 25
110 head	335 13	888	$2,837 07
70 head	234 24		

Which is an average of $3 20 each.

R. H. HUME gives sales of

96 sheep & lambs	$272 50	207 sheep & lambs	$783 62
107 sheep & lambs	294 00	80 sheep & lambs	285 75
60 sheep & lambs	178 75	143 sheep & lambs	766 00
199 sheep & lambs	767 87	92 sheep & lambs	335 00
214 sheep & lambs	820 24	101 sheep & lambs	365 00
228 sheep & lambs	644 00	60 sheep & lambs	172 50
183 sheep & lambs	574 75	87 sheep & lambs	235 12
136 sheep & lambs	432 62	193 sheep & lambs	753 25
203 sheep & lambs	764 12	91 sheep & lambs	366 75
40 sheep & lambs	136 00	180 sheep & lambs	825 50
Total	2,701		$9,773 34

Or an average of $3 61 each.

BELLIS & KENT sold the following lots for the different owners whose names are annexed:

132 Penn. sheep and lambs for A. C. Miller	$279 50
139 N. J. sheep and lambs for G. B. Holcomb	332 88
50 New-Jersey lambs for J. N. Pidcock	165 00
30 New-Jersey lambs for H. Voorhees	103 75
32 New-Jersey lambs for L. Bellis	140 00
196 New-York sheep for D. K	678 00
31 New-Jersey Lambs for R. Bellis	108 50
40 New-Jersey lambs for Carhart & Young	135 00
95 New-Jersey sheep for C Hall	380 00
745	$2,322 63

Which is an average of $3 12 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW give the following receipts at their Central Market in Sixth-street: Excepting 12 from New-Jersey by J. STILLWELL, they were all from New-York State. There were brought in 139 by G. L. Ferris; 191, H. N. Wright; 123, A. F. Kinmouth; 132, R. Dickman; 79, J. Van Buskirk; 106, Malony & Kelly; 123, E. Hunt; 51, D. Miller; 77, A. M. Allaire; 200, N. Spencer; 149, J. G. Reynold; 302, R. McGraw; 41, M. Monroe; 214, Birdsall & Carr; 58, E. Sherman; 185, Sherman & Dibblee; 25, C. Brown; 63, J. Dugal; 74, J. Craig, and 293, C. H. Turner. Total, 2,637.

The following is a list of the sales for the week:

52 sheep & lambs	$170 27	97 sheep & lambs	$340 93
139 sheep & lambs	410 81	135 sheep & lambs	493 50
82 sheep & lambs	254 74	41 sheep & lambs	123 37
77 sheep & lambs	266 75	214 sheep & lambs	668 09
79 sheep & lambs	256 75	58 sheep & lambs	232 25
106 sheep & lambs	291 62	103 sheep & lambs	374 62
54 sheep & lambs	251 61	82 sheep & lambs	301 50
123 sheep & lambs	319 68	25 sheep & lambs	75 00
77 sheep & lambs	249 74	74 sheep & lambs	213 00
41 sheep & lambs	137 37	94 sheep & lambs	376 00
191 sheep & lambs	822 24	199 sheep & lambs	678 50
200 sheep & lambs	680 00	57 sheep & lambs	220 50
12 sheep & lambs	52 75	55 sheep & lambs	178 75
		2,467	$8,441 74

ALLERTON reports 1,354 sheep and lambs, which is a larger number than have previously been received at Forty-fourth-street for several months. As a consequence it was impossible to sell them at last week's rates, and both sheep and lambs were quoted lower.

At CHAMBERLIN'S, 4,369 were sold during the week, making the City supply 14,640 or about the same as former weeks.

SWINE.

With larger receipts of live hogs and free arrivals of dressed ones from the river counties—the first of the season—prices have declined a little and still show a drooping tendency, with very little activity in the market.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6½c.@6⅝c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	6⅜c.@6½c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light and Fat	6½c.@6⅝c.	8¼c.@8½c.
Still Hogs—	6c. @6½c.	7½c.@7¾c.

Market slow. Arrival of dead Hogs by the North River boats, over 6,000 for the last week. Prices favoring the buyers.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 420 of all kinds of horses, at close of last week. The market continues dull. One pair of coach horses changed hands, to go South, at $750; two pair were reported sold for Havana, at $525@$650 ₱ pair. Only a few single roadsters found buyers, one at $600; some at $300@$325 each. A limited demand prevails for heavy draught horses; some extra fine brought $250 each; one pair sold for $500. No inquiry exists for saddle horses; but few well trained horses are in market. Railroad and omnibus companies are pretty well supplied, and have made few purchases at last week's prices—$125@$130 each. About 25 horses were sold for shipment to the West Indies, at an average of $115 each.... The total number of horses sold is 149, of which there were sold at

Chamberlin's	25	J. Carpenter's	18
Post & Nichols'	28	Dudley's	14

Leaving on hand unsold this evening 478 horses. Most of the arrivals for the week have been Northern horses, from Vermont and Northern New-York. Buyers for the Southern market purchased sparingly. The mortality for the week is 67 head.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

☞ E. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Penn., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIRÉES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MONTE CRISTO—TOM CRINGLE'S LOG—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway—SAM COWELL'S COMIC SONGS, &C.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and organized temporarily by the election of JAMES C. SMITH, of Ontario, to preside. The list of delegates was then called, and the matter of credentials was settled satisfactorily, when the President appointed a Committee to select permanent officers, and the Convention took a recess. On reassembling, the Committee reported in favor of JAMES M. COOK, for permanent President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, after which the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for State officers, with the following result:

Governor..........EDWIN D. MORGAN, of Kings.
Lieut. Governor..........ROBT. CAMPBELL, of Monroe.
Canal Commissioner..........S. H. BARNES, of Chenango.
State Prison Inspector..........JAMES K. BATES, of ——

After the selection of the State ticket, the Electoral ticket was arranged and the State Committee was appointed. The proceedings were very harmonious and quite enthusiastic. In the evening there was a magnificent display by the Wide-Awakes, between two and three thousand torches being carried in the procession.

The steamship *Arabia*, whose advices, to the 11th inst., were telegraphed from Cape Race, arrived at Boston yesterday. The mails will reach this City this morning. Her private newspaper files were forwarded by the New-Haven road, and reached here at midnight. We give elsewhere such details as we deem of interest. The mails by the *North American* at Quebec, which left Liverpool on the 9th, also reached this City last night, and the screw-steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, which was recently detailed as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, and was to have left the Brooklyn Navy-yard to-day for her destination in the East, has been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, for which waters she will leave to-morrow. This change has probably been induced by the recent news from Central America or Mexico.

By the steamship *Bienville*, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans and Havana, we have later advices from the latter port. There was nothing of importance stirring at Havana. The health of the city continued remarkably good for the season. A rapid increase in the Coolie trade is reported.

Our Correspondent at Quebec telegraphs an account of the proceedings yesterday incident to the stay of the Prince of Wales in that city. In the morning he gave audience to the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province, at which they presented him with addresses, to which he replied in terms which are said to have given offence to the Catholics, who, unless certain omissions in his remarks were explained, refused to take further part in the welcoming ceremonies. The Prince subsequently visited the Ursuline Convent, where various interesting ceremonies were gone through with by the young ladies attendant upon the institution. Full details of the first day's reception at Quebec are also given by our Correspondent.

Advices from Pike's Peak to the 14th of August have been received. Great excitement existed at Denver and vicinity on account of the reported discovery of a very rich silver-lead about sixty-five miles from that place, near Tarryall. A mining company had been organized, and a great number of claims had been staked out. The ore is said to yield by assay, from $100 to $180 per ton. Several meetings had been held to consider the expediency of organizing a State Government for the Pike's Peak region, but no definite action has been determined upon.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its thirty-fifth annual meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday. On assembling, the Association was welcomed to the hospitalities of Boston by Mayor LINCOLN, and the President, D. B. THAYER, Esq., after responding appropriately to the welcome, delivered his address. This, after a variety of miscellaneous business, was followed by an interesting discussion on the utility of calisthenics and gymnastics in schools as a branch of school training. In the evening, President FELTON, of Harvard University, delivered an address on the present state of education in Greece.

The letter from Col. B. F. PERRY, which we copy this morning from the Charleston *Courier*, will attract attention. It is a very able and manly protest against the menaces of Disunion in which many prominent Southern politicians are permitting themselves to indulge. Col. PERRY was a member of the South Carolina Legislature last year, and is a gentleman of great ability and independence of character.

The case of the alleged slaver *Achorn* was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner MONELL, and counsel on both sides summed up at considerable length. The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day at noon, when the case will be disposed of by the discharge of Capt. PARKER and Mr. LEBBEY, or in their being held for trial for voluntarily engaging in the Slave-trade. The vessel is at the Atlantic Dock. A renewed attempt was yesterday made to have HENRICO DA COSTA, Captain of the slave bark *Kate*, released on bail, Mr. CHARLES CLEVELAND, of Williamsburgh, being the party offering. The examination was adjourned to Friday. The owner of the bark *Kate*, with another person, offered to become surety for the release of that vessel. Their examination was also deferred.

The Stock market yielded ½ ℔ cent. yesterday morning, which brought forward increased orders to buy in the afternoon, and prices fully recovered the decline, and in some instances left off higher than on Tuesday.

The demand for Flour was decidedly brisker, though prices were not firmer. A lively inquiry prevailed for Wheat, mainly for export, and for Corn at higher rates. Groceries were moderately active, as were also Cotton, Pork and Whisky. The movements in other commodities were restricted. The freight engagements for Liverpool were more extensive. There were 485 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets, the receipts of animals of all kinds this week number almost exactly the same as last week; the total supply of fresh animals at all the regular yards, for the week ending yesterday, being 5,125 beef cattle, 159 milch cows, 690 veal calves, 14,690 sheep and lambs, and 4,425 live hogs; total, 25,089 head. At yesterday's general weekly market—which, by the way, was actively commenced on Tuesday—beeves sold a trifle lower than at the previous market, especially the medium and low grades. A very few extras went at 9½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight; most of the first quality at 9c., and from that down to 5½c., according to quality. Average of all sales, about 7½c. Milch cows are in little demand, except for an occasional extra animal; prices range from $45 down to $15. Veal calves are not quite as high, 6½c. ℔ lb. live weight being the highest rates, except for extras. Good sheep are scarce, and all worth an advance of 25c.@37c.; while lambs are in excess and are 25c.@37c. ℔ head lower. Live hogs are a little lower.

The State Canvass.

The Republicans completed their work yesterday at Syracuse. They did it in a manner which will probably disappoint the hopes of their opponents, and the intention of some of their over-ambitious friends. The rumors of hostility to Gov. MORGAN prove to have been unfounded, or else that hostility was merged in devotion to the interests of the party, and a determination to carry the State for the Republican ticket. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were renominated by acclamation, and the State ticket was completed without any exhibition of feeling or even any protracted contest.

On the subject of Resolutions more difficulty was anticipated. The recent course of the *Tribune* indicated a purpose on the part of those Republicans whom it represents to raise an issue in Convention, which could scarcely have failed to lead to a bitter internal war. The legislative corruptions of last Winter have been laid by the Opposition to the charge of the Republican Party, and by the *Tribune* to the charge of THURLOW WEED,—who, in the *Journal* of Tuesday, thus recognized the issue and declared his readiness to meet it:

> "Based upon false accusations and gratuitous assumptions, the *Tribune* closes its assault in a spirit which shows how long and deeply its personal hostility has been smouldering. To these wholesale denunciations we have not room or leisure, to-day, for reply. And as we write, the *Tribune* of to-day comes with matter which will claim attention. For the present, the Editors of the *Tribune having threatened to transfer the warfare upon us to the Republican State Convention, we go there—to meet them, perchance 'at Philippi.'*"

It seems from our dispatches, that resolutions embodying the *Tribune's* views were presented by one or two delegates to the Committee—but were neither reported nor brought in any other way before the Convention. That body did however, very justly, denounce all corruption in legislative bodies, and held the Democrats of the Legislature to their fair share of responsibility for whatever of venality marked the action of the Legislature of last Winter. Hitherto, the Democrats have been quietly allowed to throw the entire burden of this imputed corruption upon the shoulders of the Republicans. In one respect they have plausible ground for so doing,—for the Republicans had the majority, and if they had chosen to exercise their power, they could have prevented these alleged malpractices. But, when it comes to individual responsibility the Democrats have no right to reproach their opponents. The number of venal members was quite as great in their ranks as in those of the Republican Party.

The canvass may now be considered fairly opened. We have three State tickets in the field—all led by worthy candidates and each reasonably certain to receive the full support of his party.

North and South.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* does not anticipate any great advantage to the South, even from the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Of that result he has very little hope;—but even if it were secured, he thinks the South would derive very little benefit therefrom. He illustrates his position by pointing to the emptiness of the efforts of even the present Administration. He says:

> "Our present Chief Magistrate of the Union is a tolerably fair specimen of a Constitutional President, when coal and iron and Pennsylvania interests are out of the question, *although he had not anything like the firmness necessary to do us justice in the management of the Kansas controversy.* The members of his Cabinet are chiefly Southern men. But what has his Administration been able to effect in stemming the downward tendencies of the day?"

This, certainly, sounds ungrateful. Mr. BUCHANAN has wrecked his Administration, ruined his party, and plunged the country into renewed turmoil and confusion, in the hope of satisfying the demands of the Southern ultraists. And this is the return he gets for his sacrifices! The election of BRECKINRIDGE, in the opinion of the *Mercury's* correspondent, would be of very little more service:

> "In the case supposed, all that the South will gain will be the laurels of a victory almost barren of results of moment to her cause. Not the first step will have been taken to strike the shackles from trade. *Nor will the first effective blow have been given to that political predominance of the North, which of necessity provincialises the South.* The South will continue to pay tribute to the North in every imaginable form. The North will continue to appropriate to itself, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of Federal taxation, levied by itself upon those it reviles, 'cramming and blaspheming its feeder.'"

All this is substantially true,—but it only proves the unreasonable and insatiable temper of that Pro-Slavery policy which has hitherto ruled the Southern States. These men demand the destruction of the "political predominance of the North." What they are striving for is the abrogation of that feature of our Republic which gives the Government to the Constitutional majority. The South feels that it is drifting rapidly into the position of a fixed minority,—that in population, wealth, culture, commerce, all the elements of moral and political power, the North is steadily and rapidly gaining the ascendancy. That is the *fact* against which they have to contend. Mr. CALHOUN foresaw clearly the approach of this emergency,—and his plan of a sectional equilibrium,—by which there should be two Presidents,—one North and the other South,—was designed to meet it.

But that plan involved a revolution, and so does every other which aims to resist and defeat the ascendancy in the Government of the Constitutional majority of the people of the Confederacy. The *Mercury's* correspondent is right in assuming that no mere party victory can possibly defeat the natural operation of the law of growth. The North and West,—the *free* section of the country,—is steadily gaining in all the elements of political power over the slave section; and wherever their interests come in conflict, the minority must succumb. This may be unpleasant, but it is inevitable. None of us like to surrender power, in any contingency. But in this case there is no alternative. The slave interest is decidedly in the minority,—and it must no longer expect to wield the political power of the Republic exclusively for the protection and promotion of its own advantage.

But while this writer is correct as to the fact, he is quite wrong, in our judgment, in his inferences. The North will exercise the political power of the country,—but not to the injury of the South, or in trespass upon its rights. The interests of the North are thoroughly identified with the Union; and her public men understand too well the nature and spirit of their fellow-citizens of the South to suppose that they would submit, in any case, to flagrant injustice. They will have all the interest in respecting Southern rights, which they have in preserving the Union.

A False Political Test.

Mr. DOUGLAS' speech at Bangor was in the main a rehearsal of his views on Popular Sovereignty, similar to what he has been "betrayed into" at so many places through New-England. But the opening of that speech seems to us to be new and remarkable enough to call for some remark.

Mr. DOUGLAS had gone to Maine in what we trust was the vain hope of changing the political character of the State; of convincing the people that he was all right and his views all right, and that the Republicanism which had swept that ancient stronghold of Democracy was all wrong, and to be abandoned. And so he opens his discourse with the statement that "Any political creed which cannot be proclaimed in any portion of our Confederacy must be essentially wrong." He then proceeds to assert that the Republican creed cannot be proclaimed throughout portions of the Southern States, and thus brought himself, if not his hearers, summarily and speedily to his Q. E. D.

It seems to us a little remarkable that the Judge did not see that by this argument, which he thus used against Republicanism, he was braining himself at every blow. Could he have been unmindful of the fact that through large portions of the South his own doctrines could no more be proclaimed than those of the Republicans? Could he have forgotten that his very companion on the ticket, Mr. JOHNSON, was subjected to such treatment in Georgia not long since, as to wring cries for free speech even from the editor of the Atlanta *Confederacy*? Does he not hear the howl that comes up from so many quarters of the South, that Non-intervention is worse, more deadly, more to be feared and hated, than Black Republicanism? They can hardly be expected to treat it or its proclaimers worse, but if their words are not in both cases mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing," the Judge stated himself out of Court at his first start.

But it is still more amazing that any one, in this age of the world, and in this section of the country, should dare to make such a statement. Read it again: "Any political creed which cannot be proclaimed in any portion of our Confederacy, must be wrong." Such a political heresy is entirely out of place in the free North; it belongs to the land of the bludgeon and the mob. We have never learned that the right or wrong of a political creed is to be tested by the numbers and the brutality of its opponents, and of the worst of them. Such a doctrine would destroy all discussion—all free thought. It would reduce all our political questions to a mere question of fact, as to the ignorance and selfishness, the barbarism of the people in all parts of the Confederacy. It would not only be the warrant for any action, the most arbitrary, on the part of a majority—it would make even the will of a minority supreme, and yet leave it to be itself overthrown by any other minority; it would overthrow all Courts, all laws, all Constitutions, and subject our actions, our opinions and our consciences to the hap-hazard fury of a mob, or the determined despotism of a few. It is a doctrine whose falsity must be so manifest to our people as to render its assertion hardly injurious. We should have to give up too much, too many memories and too many hopes, too many principles and too much experience, to adopt that position. We have more faith in Eternal Truth and in human fallibility than that. We cannot forget that, though for a time passion, and selfishness, and ignorance, may have combined with partial success to prevent free discussion at the South, yet the time is not long gone by when those same doctrines, whose violent suppression there Judge DOUGLAS points to without a word of rebuke, and even seeks to draw his own advantage from it; when those same doctrines rang from the lips of the South's noblest sons. We cannot shut our hearts to the hope of a near approaching day when the things that have been shall be again, and the South shall not fear to discuss her own interests, and listen to arguments on the one side as well as on the other.

And, moreover, we can tell Judge DOUGLAS, that if there were no such signs, if there were no place south of Mason's and Dixon's line where the Declaration of Independence could be read; nay, if the North also should apostatize, and the bludgeon and the bowie knife should await the proclamation of the principles of the Republican creed, till Republicans were as scarce throughout the Northern States as Democrats now are in Vermont, they would never accept his creed, or his criterion for all creeds. They would only cling more firmly to those great principles of human rights from which the Republican Party sprung, and on which it is founded, and they would be cheered still by the firm trust of their ultimate success, relying on that great truth, the simple, clear statement of which by Judge DOUGLAS' namesake, of the despised race and swarthy skin, we commend to the Judge's consideration the great truth that "one, with God, is a majority."

THE WEATHER WHETHER OR NO.—That some things can be done as well as others, an authority, not exactly classical, assures us. But that overheated individuals can cool themselves in these dog-days, as well as those who are freezing can warm themselves in Winter, we cannot, under any circumstances, admit. No, Sir: in Winter, you can indue your body in a brace of overcoats, and run a mile. You will not feel the bite of the frost after that exercise. You may sit by a grate or stove, and go as much above blood heat as you prefer; but how, in such a "heated term" as we are now endeavoring to endure, can you become frigid? Only, perhaps, by hiring a three-deep-story cellar, and bargaining with the most honorable ice-company that you know of for half a ton of solidified water *per diem*. Parade Broadway, from noon till evening, whom do you meet but wilted wretches, trying to turn "their erect faces towards the firmament," but with a general drooping of shirt-collar and profuse evaporation of starch, which tell how much the elevation of the thermometer has got the better of men's natural dignity? The cause of all this ordeal by fire is variously carried to the account of the meteors, of the untimely Aurora Australis, of the eclipse, of the indistinct comet, and by invidious souls naturally given to slander, it is credited to the influence of *eau de vie*. Into these "origins" we enter not, but certainly the weather is hot, and men and animals feel it. Yesterday, for instance, the thermometer, in the coolest place, stood at 87 degrees, and this has been its history, with but little variation, and that generally upward rather than downward, for five weeks past. The Summer of 1860, we devoutly hope, will be memorable for some time to come as that of "the warm year." By the law of compensation, the ensuing Winter should be correspondingly cold. It is rather depressing, however, to know that the score is balancing at this moment on the other side of the water, where snow fell in France on the 22d of July.

The Syrian Relief Fund.

The fund subscribed in this City for the relief of the Christian sufferers in Syria already amounts to more than $4,000, and is going forward to its destination as rapidly as it accumulates in the hands of the energetic Committee to whom the charge of this sacred duty has been intrusted.

It can hardly increase too rapidly or be forwarded too expeditiously. As the details come in upon us with each successive mail, of the calamities inflicted upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that Holy Land, which all Christendom honors in every aspiration of its faith and every feature of its moral life, they deepen the horror and the pity with which the first wild story of the great Druse uprising swept over the West. Three months ago the sun of Lebanon looked down upon one hundred and fifty thriving towns and villages, filled with a happy and industrious Christian population. Every one of these is now a waste of blackened ruins, its families slaughtered or dispersed, its men slain in battle or butchered in cold blood, its women and children tortured to death or reserved for the life-long torture of slavery. Mr. THOMPSON, the oldest American missionary in Syria, writes to a friend in England that he estimates the fugitives huddled together under the protection of the heroic ABD EL KADER and the French Consul at Damascus, or hurrying into Beyrout, at 75,000, of whom more than *ten thousand* are widows. In the name of the Christian people of Beyrout, to whom the sight of the sea has proved, as it did to the Greeks of the army of XENOPHON, a blessed hope of safety, Mr. THOMPSON thus appeals to the Christians of Great Britain:

> "'Our only hope and prayer is,' say the fugitives, 'that we may be able to reach Beyrout;' and no doubt great masses of utterly impoverished refugees will flock over the mountains to Beyrout just so soon as the roads become practicable. What shall we do with them?—where put them?—how feed and clothe them, even for a day? We are alarmed at the prospect; and although everybody here is doing and will do all they can, yet the demands magnify utterly beyond our ability. If, therefore, you can do anything to help us in this vast work, you will certainly bring down upon all who unite with you the blessings of many who are ready to perish."

This voice from the cradle of our religion has not fallen in vain upon the heart of Christian England. The "British Syrian Relief Fund" had received by the 9th of August subscriptions amounting to $20,000, and one-half that sum had been already remitted to Syria. In Catholic France, who had already given Syria her sword and the arms of thousands of her gallant sons to protect the broken remnant of our faith in the future, the appeal of the victims whose worst sorrows are beyond all human help has also been heard with a quick ear and a ready hand. The *Moniteur* published at Paris, Aug. 7, a first list of subscriptions amounting to $22,000. We are confident that America will not suffer herself to hold the last place in this noble work of more than national charity; and we beg all those whose hearts move them rightly in this matter to remember that a good deed done in time is twice blessed. While we are subscribing slowly in the West, hundreds of Christian people are perishing swiftly in the East.

The Secession Outcry.

We have already published several letters from gentlemen in South Carolina, urging secession in the event of LINCOLN'S election. But these eminent persons do not fully concur in the means of arriving at this result. Col. KEITT is for disunion *pure and simple*,—and does not bother his chivalric head about details, whether one State secedes, or ten,—whether anybody dissolves beside himself, is to him a matter of supreme indifference. Col. ORR, a cooler politician, who has the sagacity to perceive that talk alone will not accomplish the results at which they aim, is in favor of secession, *but* only in case several other States will unite with South Carolina in such a movement. And Mr. BOYCE would have South Carolina leave the Union, even if she leaves it "solitary and alone."

With such differences of opinion among the leaders, it is not surprising that perfect unanimity should not prevail among the people. Indeed, there seems reason to believe that the people of South Carolina are not *as yet* thoroughly prepared for secession under any circumstances. At least the following paragraph from the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* would indicate a doubt as to the readiness of the people for such a step:

> "Hon. W. W. BOYCE has written a strong and pointed letter advocating the immediate secession of South Carolina in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. If Mr. BOYCE's position be an indication that the Coöperationists of 1852 are for secession in this contingency, we hail it with pleasure. Our belief in the efficacy of separate State action is as strong as it ever was, *provided the people of the State are ready for it.* It is a constitutional remedy *and a safe one.* With many others we urged this policy in 1851 and 1852; and we are ready to lift the banner again *if there be a reasonable certainty of South Carolina presenting a united front.* Without unanimity, or at least a most decisive majority, *there is danger that any attempt to secede alone will be worse than vain.*
>
> "If we mean to do anything of the sort, the question *should be at once agitated.* The people should awake to preparation. It is but a little while before they may be called upon by their leaders to take this important step. Are they ready for it? Men of South Carolina! arouse yourselves to *thought!*
>
> "We publish Mr. BOYCE's letter in this issue, and ask for it the careful attention of every reader who feels himself to be a full-grown, responsible citizen of South Carolina. It will be remembered that Col. ORR (another leader of the old Coöperation party) is for action *only* in connection with two or more States. Which plan do you favor? Under which leader do you enlist? Decide quickly. The occasion (if it come at all) is close at hand."

The whole question, it seems, remains still to be considered. The entire work of preparing the public mind for secession even in South Carolina remains to be performed. This of itself will require an active and a prolonged canvass,—and will only be the entering wedge to the main achievment after all. When it shall have been decided that the people are for secession, then will arise the query, *how* they will have it,—alone or with other States,—pure or mixed—hot or cold? Unquestionably they will prefer to secede in company if possible,—and they will naturally open negotiations with other States. If they do not succeed in winning their favor, their own zeal will greatly abate. If they do, they must act in joint Convention,—to which delegates must first be chosen. When that has all been done, and the Convention shall have met and organized, about three days of debate will convince them of the utter impossibility of agreeing upon details:—and by that time the discovery will have been made that President LINCOLN, after all, is doing the South no harm, and that their crops need attention at home.

Dissolving the Union, even after it has been resolved upon, is a long process. It involves a great many details. Boundary lines are to be drawn. Quotas of taxation and contributions are to be fixed and assessed; armies are to be formed, provisioned, equipped and mustered. All this requires time,—and time is all that will be necessary to show the South that there is no wolf coming,—that the alarm was entirely false, and that they may still repose in peaceful security under the shadow of the Federal flag and the protection of the Constitution, and the disunion leaders will then have time to reflect,—if they are not wise enough to do it now, on the wisdom and good sense of the following paragraph which we clip from the same number of the *Advertiser*:

> "Revolutions, it has been said, are brought on and directed by a few master-spirits. Surely this is a sentiment of semi-barbarism. It remains to be seen whether the American people are thus to be precipitated into disunion. If the people are ready for it, then so let it be. *If the people are not ready, woe to those who may make use of position and prominence to hurry them on against their convictions.*"

The Prince of Wales and Washington Heights.

The world has already been informed that negotiations are on foot between a "distinguished citizen" of New-York and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with the object of securing the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a brilliant *fête* to be given in September, among the umbrageous groves which surround a "palatial villa" on the banks of the Hudson at Washington Heights. Of course the progress of these negotiations has been watched with the deepest anxiety by everybody who can advance any claims to recognition as a member of polite society in the metropolis, from the millionaires who adorn the "avenue" with their "*distingué* mansions" of brown stone, down to those less opulent members of the aristocracy who merely ornament it with their mustaches. In England events of this kind commonly cast their shadows before them in the public Press, under the form of an intimation that the "Duke and Duchess of Omnium will shortly entertain a distinguished circle at Gatherem Castle." How the Amphitryons of the British peerage contrive to "entertain" the said distinguished circles, is a matter not here to be discussed. Whether the Duke out-witches ROBERT HOUDIN and Professor ANDERSON with noble legerdemain, or the Duchess delights her friends with private performances in the style of VESTRIS, or of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, is not at all to our present purpose. Suffice it that nothing could possibly "entertain" any distinguished circle in this benighted land more thoroughly and agreeably than the notion of a *fête champêtre*, given to the Prince of Wales at Washington Heights. It is with the deepest regret, therefore, that we gather from the New York *Herald* of yesterday intimations of a coming disappointment in this most important affair.

> "We fear," says our cotemporary, "that all the Jenkinses have taken their pains for nothing. The Duke of Newcastle, who is a sensible man, will bring the Prince and his suite to New-York as ordinary tourists, taking lodgings at a hotel, and paying their own way, like Brown, Jones or Robinson. The Prince will first go to see the Queen's 'good friend,' the President, and will likewise meet the Mayor; but the official reception will proceed no further. Nothing is known yet in relation to the Prince's intentions as to private entertainments, and it seems very probable that all of his time will be employed in sightseeing, to the exclusion of any other occupation. That is very bad for Jenkins, but we do not see how it can be helped."

A very lugubrious state of things, certainly, but not for "Jenkins" only. The Prince himself is very much to be pitied if his ducal tutor really means to refuse him the opportunity of studying "palatial" life in New-York. He will fare worse than a Jap, for the Japs, who were dull fellows at best, were only forced to see what they could not at all appreciate, while the Prince, who evidently has a quick eye for the comical, will be forbidden to see what he could most exquisitely appreciate.

The domestic architecture of a people is usually thought to bear a close and typical relation to their social character; and we are confident that when the Prince peruses the following sketch of a "palatial" residence near New-York, as drawn by a skillful verbal artist of the *Herald*, he will feel with us that it would be an act of barbarism to forbid his studying the "inner life" of a race which "doth so house itself." This residence we are informed has:

> "not been constructed according to the rules of the heavier orders of Roman and Grecian architecture, which are the pride and glory of metropolitan edifices. But genius and taste have well united some fragments of the ancient with others of the modern schools in perfecting this light, airy and yet substantial habitation. It would be hard to say where or how the Grecian has been blended with the Florentine, or how the works of the more popular Italian school have been commingled with the tastes of the Etruscan, and yet the patient architect may have drawn on all these rich stores for this later and truly elegant creation. It may indeed be termed the American order of architecture—an improvement on all other orders—at least so far as cottages and villas are concerned."

English architecture has a brilliant reputation as the most accurate representation of chaos yet achieved by man; but what are all the efforts of all the reigns of all the Georges compared to this? And what must be the social existence typified in such a walpurgis dance of bricks and mortar? Within an edifice which "unites fragments of the ancients with others of the modern schools," "blends the Grecian with the Florentine," and "commingles the more popular works of the Italian school with the tastes of the Etruscans" what an unprecedented "entertainment" the young Prince on his travels might expect to find! He would be welcomed there, no doubt, to a social circle uniting "fragments" of the aboriginal Indian with others of the primeval Paddywhack, blending the frivolity of the ante-diluvian patriarch with the solemnity of the Saratoga belle, and commingling the more popular exuberance of the domestic Boole with the tastes of the exotic Yahoo. Is it not abominable that the "red tape" Duke of Newcastle should be bent on denying his young charge so rare a glimpse of life? Yet such we fear is irreversibly the case. Even "THOMPSON," of whom the *Herald* tells us that he has been "pushing the matter with great ability," seems to despair of success, and growls gloomily anticipative thunders of contempt, threatening the Prince that when he reaches New-York "he shall be left to take care of himself." Distressing thought! What archangel of flunkeyism, what celestial "Jeames" will descend to deliver the heir of England from so dark a doom.

Minor Topics.

—The piety of the Western Roman Catholics seems to be like Mr. Pogram's patriotism, as expansive as the *pararies*. A certain good Sister of Charity received a kind of ovation recently at Emmetsburgh, which is duly chronicled by the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*. Among other incidents of the occasion, we are informed that the lady in question received "a letter from St. Vincent of Paul, just arrived from Heaven, by mail." Of course we cannot suspect a religious journal of blasphemous joking, and we are sorry to suggest mere mundane thoughts in the presence of so remarkable an instance of celestial favor. But we feel bound to call the attention of the Postmaster-General to the circumstance that no authorized mail-route between Emmettsburgh and the locality designated exists. Perhaps Archbishop HUGHES, who despises human laws in general, excepting as convenient instruments for Archiepiscopal martyrdom, has made a private contract of his own with some enterprising angel, on a reservation of a certain per centage of postages for the benefit of the Papal army.

This hypothesis may account for the further assertion of the *Telegraph*, that "the angels must have smiled at the doings in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Emmittsburgh, on the 2d of August."

—Poor Juliet thought there either was not or ought not to be much "in a name." But would she have been of this opinion if when she asked Romeo wherefore he was, Romeo, that enamored youth, had replied, "I am not Romeo, but on the contrary, Mr. Nurbuddashunker Lallshunker?" Yet a person with this extraordinary designation not only exists, but has "earned a reputation as a poet and music-master," and has been appointed to teach the arts he loves to the young Parsee ladies of Bombay!

—The Boston *Post* says:

> "The Empress EUGENIE is ———. Yes, so they say; and LOUIS feels delighted and solicitous."

Upon which we borrow a speech from "the divine Williams," and say: "Give me pardon, Sir. If, Sir, you come with news from the Court, we take it there is but two ways: either to utter them, or to conceal them." Perhaps the *Post* means that the Empress is pregnant. If so, why conceal the statement of an honorable fact under the prurient ambiguity of a dash?

— One of our contemporaries avers that the son of VICTORIA is so popular with the French Canadians that he has heard many more cheers given for the *Prince de Galles* than for the "Prince of Wales." Our contemporary has been misled by a French compositor. The cheers to which he alludes were doubtless given for the *Prince de Gals*, which title the gallant young heir of England would be unworthy his race were he not to do his best towards winning and wearing.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Pike's Peak.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER MINES—PROPOSED ORGANIZATION AS A STATE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

We have received news from the mines to the 14th of August. A silver lead mine was discovered near Tarryall, about 65 miles from Denver, on Friday, the 10th. A meeting was held that evening at Tarryall, and the Platte River Silver Lead Mining Company was organized. A large number of claims were staked off Saturday.

Nearly all the miners in that locality are hastening to the silver district. Great excitement prevails and the value of the discovery will be tested immediately. It is reported that the ore yields by assay from $100 to $180 per ton. Fine specimens were yesterday exhibited in Denver.

The question of the expediency of organizing a State Government for the Pike's Peak region is being agitated. Several meetings have been held, and various measures proposed, but no important action has been taken.

The first United States mail eastward leaves to-day, containing over 4,000 letters.

The number of returning emigrants is decreasing. Business is still dull.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Constitutional Union State Central Committee met in this city to-day. Every Congressional District in the State was represented. Cheering accounts were received from all parts of the State. A strong disposition is manifested for a union of all national men. A committee was appointed to select Presidential electors.

From Sombrero Island.

HAMPTON ROADS, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The bark *Warren* has arrived here after a passage of fourteen days from Sombrero Island. She has on board JOSEPH SAHARA, the colored ringleader of the mutiny on the island, who was recently placed in the charge of the United States authorities.

Another Defaulting Postmaster.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Davenport *Democrat and News* says that SAMUEL WORKMAN, Postmaster at Iowa City, has resigned, and retained $10,000 Government money. The office was closed yesterday and taken possession of by Agent ALEXANDER, of the Post-Office Department. WORKMAN has been absent some months.

Obituary—The Storm Eastward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The widow of ABBOT LAWRENCE died last night.

Waltham, Watertown, Reading, Belmont and other towns in the vicinity were drenched with about six inches rain yesterday afternoon. The flood caused considerable damage to property.

The Case of E. H. Denison.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

E. H. DENISON, who was arrested some two weeks since on the charge of embezzlement, after an examination last evening was honorably discharged.

Trot between Flora Temple and Brown Dick.

FONDA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

In the great trot to-day between *Flora Temple* and *Brown Dick*, the former was the conqueror; time, 2.32, 2.25¼ and 2.38. On the last heat, *Brown Dick* was drawn because of lameness.

Nomination for Congress in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

THOS. B. CHURCH was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning with thirty-two passengers for Liverpool and eleven for Halifax. She takes out $150,000 in specie.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Wind W. Weather clear. Thermometer 73°.

Cape Race—Whether foggy.

Important Naval Movements.

THE STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

The recently detailed flag ship of the Mediterranean Squadron has been unexpectedly vacated by Commodore BELL, whose baggage was removed from her yesterday previously to her dropping down to the Battery. The *Susquehanna's* destination is now understood to be Vera Cruz, and not Syria, as supposed. She was to have sailed this morning for the Eastern Hemisphere, but in consequence of the change in the programme will leave to-morrow for the Gulf of Mexico. We hear that the unsettled state of affairs in Central America has caused this action of the Navy Department. We reprint the list of the *Susquehanna's* officers.

Captain—Geo. N. Hollins (of Greytown notoriety.)
Lieutenants—J. N. Barney, Henry K. Davenport, Jonathan Young, Aaron W. Weaver, Wm. Gun; one vacancy.
Master—John G. Walker.
Surgeon of the Fleet—W. S. W. Ruschenberger.
Paymaster—Felix Senac.
Chaplain—Charles A. Davis.
Captain of Marines—J. D. Simms.
Lieutenant of Marines—Allen Ramsay.
Passed Assistant and Assistant Surgeons—Charles Martin and M. P. Christian.
Chief-Engineer—George Sewell. *Assistants*—S. D. Hibbard, Lloyd A. Williams, W. P. De Sanno, B. C. Bampton, James W. De Kraft, James Renshaw and Albert J. Green.
Midshipmen—J. W. Alexander, Thomas L. Dornin, Francis L. Hoge, Thos. L. Harrison.
Boatswain—C. H. Hasker.
Gunner—John A. Lovet.
Carpenter—Robert M. Bain.
Sailmaker—Wm. M. Mahoney.
Captain's Clerk—Fred. W. Hollins.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which recently returned to Philadelphia from the East, is to be equipped for sea without delay. Three months' provisions and stores are to be dispatched from Brooklyn for her at once. We believe the *Powhatan* is detailed for the Straits.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Capt. MERCER has been ordered to the command of the steam-frigate *Powhatan*. The following officers have also been ordered to the vessel: Lieuts. RUTLEDGE, THOMPSON, HARRIS, QUEEN, BROWN and PORCHER; Surgeon WILSON; Passed Assistant-Surgeon LAWS; Purser CLARK and Chief-Engineer NEWELL. The destination of the vessel is not announced.

STATE POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Full Attendance and Harmonious Proceedings.

Renomination of Gov. Morgan and Lieut.-Gov. Campbell.

SELECTION OF AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

IMMENSE PARADE OF THE WIDE-AWAKES.

A Magnificent Display—Thousands of Torches in Procession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 22—9 P. M.

The proceedings of the Convention up to the evening session were marked by a spirit of harmony that I have rarely seen equaled. Everything went like clock-work, marking off the routine business of the Convention with the regularity of a machine. This was on the face of the official proceedings. It is said, however, that in the State Committee there was a hot contest in choosing a temporary Chairman. The Regency were for J. G. MESEREAU, of Cattaraugus; the Radicals were for JAMES C. SMITH, of Ontario. In the end Mr. SMITH was chosen, through the determined advocacy of Mr. WADSWORTH, of Livingston.

It has been a matter of considerable astonishment that Gen. COOK was made a delegate from Saratoga County, in order to have him for permanent President.

There is not so large an attendance of outsiders as is usual on occasions when the party in the ascendant is making up a ticket. The enthusiasm is not violent. It broke out occasionally—once when the temporary Chairman congratulated the Convention that the irrepressible conflict was about to culminate in victory; and again, when he quoted LINCOLN's declaration of faith.

When DELAFIELD SMITH moved to nominate Gov. MORGAN by acclamation, and Mr. WADSWORTH moved to amend by adding Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, there was an outbreak, which was kept up until a complete round of three cheers and a tiger had been given.

There were strong manifestations of delight when JOHN A. KING and JAMES S. WADSWORTH were announced as District electors, and WM. C. BRYANT and JAMES O. PUTNAM as electors at large.

Beyond these instances there was no disposition manifested to disturb the order of business by violent demonstrations of applause. The ticket nominated was a slate made up some time ago, and freely given out last night after the arrival of the trains from the East.

Persons familiar with the names of those prominently participating in the proceedings, will notice that the slate formation crops out strongly in all that was done.

The immortal Gen. NYE was brought into the Convention as a representative for Orange, and put forward as the "Bellwether." He opened with the announcement that he had been differing with Gov. MORGAN, but had become reconciled, and would go straight ahead in future.

Contrary to general expectation, neither Mr. DANA nor Mr. FIELD offered resolutions condemning the last Legislature. Mr. DANA had a series drawn up, which he sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and they were there presented through Mr. FIELD. The Committee laid them on the table, where they are likely to remain for the next century. The Committee, however, do report one mildly deprecating the undue influence of the Central Railroad, and strongly denouncing the Democratic members of the last Legislature for being corrupt and voting for corrupt measures.

The mildness of the resolve on the legislation is due to the soothing influence of the Senators and Assemblymen, who were here in large numbers, blandly saying they were not willing to be made scapegoats, and would not endure it.

The Committee on Resolutions are entitled to great credit for the vigor with which they investigated the character of the legislation of last Winter, the fearlessness with which they proclaimed the guilty, and the independence which they manifested in denouncing the corruption and the corrupted. Nobody but Gen. WELCH could have led the Committee through the embarrassing labyrinth from which they so successfully emerged, without doing damage to their own feelings, and hurting the feelings of their friends.

The Wide-Awake demonstration to-night was a magnificent display. It is said that from two to three thousand torches were in the procession. PAUL.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The hotels are crowded this morning, and each arriving train brings large accessions to the outsiders.

It is evident that the Republicans intend making an impressive demonstration in to-night's proceedings.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, in Wieting Hall, when thirty-three guns were fired.

The galleries and body of the hall were crowded—not less than fifteen hundred being present.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, without any preliminary remarks other than related to the arrangements for attendance in the hall. He was greeted with loud applause. On behalf of the State Committee he nominated JAMES C. SMITH, of Ontario, for temporary Chairman. [Loud applause.]

Judge PRINGLE, of Genesee, and ISAAC DAYTON, of New-York, conducted the temporary Chairmain to his seat.

On ascending the platform Mr. SMITH was received with loud applause, the Convention rising to receive him.

Mr. SMITH said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For your partiality in calling me to preside over your deliberations, I return you my sincere thanks. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the auspicious circumstances under which the representatives of the Republican Party of the State are now assembled. I congratulate you that the "irrepressible conflict," [loud applause,] which has been so long raging, is about to culminate in victory. [Loud applause.] Pardon me for saying that this prospect of victory is especially gratifying to me. Thirteen years ago, in the Convention of the Democratic Party of the State, I offered a resolution in favor of prohibiting Slavery in all our Territorial possessions. That resoulution was defeated and laid on the table. Thereupon I, together with others who agreed with me, retired from the Convention. [Loud applause.] I congratulate you, gentlemen, that the stone which the builders rejected is about to become the head of the corner. [Tremendous applause.] The victory in prospect before us is not to be simply the victory of a party—it is a victory that will call back the Government to the principles of JEFFERSON—it is a victory that will establish the principle that Liberty is national, Slavery is sectional—that every Territory now or hereafter acquired shall be dedicated to freedom—that Congress has no more power to make a Slave-State than to make a King. [Loud applause.] The prospect of success brings with it a high responsibility. Our opponents calculate that because New-York's distinguished son was not nominated at Chicago, [loud applause,] New-York is to be lost to Republicanism. They utterly mistake the feeling which animates the Republicans of New-York if they really anticipate such a result. [Loud applause.] No personal disappointment will swerve us from our duty to the candidates and the cause. [Enthusiastic cheers.] This State is sure for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Cheers.] No matter what course may be pursued by our opponents, I am sure that this Convention will agree with me in the belief that fusion among the elements opposed to Freedom and Republicanism would be a happy omen for us, rather than an occasion for apprehension. Let the Democrats and Americans unite, and inscribe on their banners the motto, "Erin go Unum E Pluricus Bragh." [Loud laughter and cheers], and we will scatter the coalition to the. [Applause.] Mr. SMITH concluded by saying, "I exhort you, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duty, in the language of our noble standard-bearer, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and resolve to dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Mr. SMITH's remarks were received at the close with enthusiastic applause and three loud cheers.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Jefferson, the following temporary Secretaries were appointed: John Lalor, of New-York; D. O. Bradley, of Kings; G. T. Pierce, of Ulster; F. R. Montgomery, of Niagara; Wm. P. Stone, of Tioga; F. Fish, of Montgomery; S. P. Remington, of St. Lawrence, and O. Archer, of Wayne.

The roll of Delegates was then called, a full attendance of Delegates deing present. The name of JAMES M. COOK and others were received with applause.

Gen. JAMES W. NYE was substituted for that of JOHN BIGELOW, from the First District of Orange.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD moved the appointment of a Committee to name permanent officers. He believed the practice prevailed of giving the appointment of the Committee to the Chair. He moved, therefore, that the Chair appoint a Committee of Two from each Judicial District for the purpose named. Adopted.

Hon. B. WELCH, Jr., moved the appointment of two from each Judicial District to report the resolutions to the Convention.

ISAAC DAYTON said this was more proper to be offered after the permanent organization was made. There was at least one disputed seat, and this had better be settled first.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.—I consent that the resolution lay over until after the permanent organization.

CYRUS O. POOLE, of Buffalo, moved that the delegates from each Congressional District select one person from each delegation to form a Committee to present to the Convention the names of two gentlemen for electors at large.

Several delegates rose to move to lay the resolution on the table, whereupon it was withdrawn by the mover.

ISAAC DAYTON, of New-York, laid before the Convention the facts in the contested seat from Kings County, between JOHN WINSLOW, substitute for D. C. WINSLOW, and Mr. ENGLAND, who appeared as alternate for the latter. He argued that the alternate was entitled to the seat, and moved that Mr. ENGLAND be admitted.

Mr. BENEDICT, of Kings, opposed the motion. He stated that Mr. ENGLAND was not the alternate for D. C. WINSLOW, but for J. N. STEARNS, who was elected from the same district with Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. STEARNS was present, and Mr. D. C. WINSLOW had substituted Mr. JOHN WINSLOW as his substitute.

Mr. DAYTON argued that two delegates and two alternates had been elected in the District, but neither alternate had been assigned to any particular delegate. He held, therefore, that Mr. ENGLAND, as an alternate, had a claim superior to that of J. WINSLOW to the seat.

After further discussion, Mr. DAYTON's motion prevailed, and Mr. ENGLAND was admitted to the seat.

Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, moved that the rules of the last State Assembly be adopted to govern the Convention. Agreed to.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH moved that when the Convention take a recess it be till 2½ P. M. Adopted.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Permanent Organization:

First District—David Dudley Field and Owen W. Brennan, of New-York.

Second District—Wm. H. Jenkins, of Kings, and Gaylord B. Hubbell, of Westchester.

Third District—John T. Hogeboom, of Columbia, and John Lyon, of Ulster.

Fourth District—Mortimer Wade, of Fulton, and Thomas Archibald, of Warren.

Fifth District—George Brayton, of Oneida, and Beman Brockway, of Madison.

Sixth District—Samuel P. Russell, of Madison, and A. B. Cornell, of Tompkins.

Seventh District—Lewis Seelye, of Monroe, and Wm. Clark, of Wayne.

Eighth District—Wm. Bristol, of Wyoming, and Peter P. Murphy, of Niagara.

ISAAC DAYTON moved that all resolutions presented for the consideration of the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

T. G. SHERMAN, of Kings, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

A vote was taken, and the count demanded. The resolution was then laid on the table, yeas 113, nays 92.

JOHN A. COOKE, of Greene, moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District report the names of three members, for a State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

After some discussion, T. G. SHERMAN moved to postpone the question until after the permanent organization. Adopted.

The Convention then took a recess till 2:30 P. M.

During the recess of the Convention, several delegations of Wide-Awake Clubs arrived. The "Truty Legion," from Mohawk and Herkimer, came up on a canal packet-boat with a band of music. The Lockport Club arrived by the Central Railroad cars, accompanied by two bands. During the arrival of these clubs, cannon roared forth its welcome.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the hall was more densely filled, both body and galleries—some 2,500 persons being present.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—E. Delafield Smith and Wm. P. Easterbrook, of New-York.

Second District—Edward W. Fisk, of Kings, and Luther Chaldwell, of Rockland.

Third District—John Meesick, of Rensselaer, and John A. Cooke, of Greene.

Fourth District—Charles C. Montgomery, of St. Lawrence, and Willard J. Peacock, of Fulton.

Fifth District—J. A. Bell, of Jefferson, and Solomon Graves, of Herkimer.

Sixth District—Charles Hathaway, of Delaware, and Ariel S. Thurston, of Chemung.

Seventh District—William Otis, of Monroe, and Orrin Southwick, of Seneca.

Eighth District—Benjamin Pringle, of Genesee, and J. G. Mersereau, of Cattaraugus.

SECRETARIES.

First District—John H. White, of New-York, and Lewis Nauman, of New-York.

Second District—John N. Stearns, of Kings, and Benson Ferris, Jr., of Westchester.

Third District—George T. Pierce, of Ulster, and Joseph H. Ramsay, of Schoharie.

Fourth District—Frothingham Fish, of Montgomery, and N. M. Colborn, of Schenectady.

Fifth District—Orson Carpenter, of Oneida, and T. W. Skinner, of Oswego.

Sixth District—R. H. Duell, of Cortland, and A. E. Andrews, of Broome.

Seventh District—Ornon Archer, of Wayne, and T. L. Sheldon, of Cayuga.

Eighth District—P. J. Heimlech, of Erie, and James Loomis, of Wyoming.

Mr. COOK's name was received with warm demonstrations of applause.

On motion of Mr. ISAAC DAYTON, the report was unanimously adopted amidst applause.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and HILLHOUSE, of Ontario, conducted the permanent President to the Chair, the Convention warmly applauding when Mr. Cook appeared on the platform.

The President spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT COOK.

Gentlemen of the Convention, I am profoundly sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me in being called to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. You enter upon your duties as representatives of the Republican Party of the State of New-York, under more than ordinary responsibilities. The people of the United States are soon to choose their National Administration. The Empire State is to be the battle ground of the coming conflict. The great question whether Freedom is national or sectional is now to be decided. Permit me to invoke upon your deliberations the spirit of conciliation and harmony. We enter upon a national controversy with our opponents under the most auspicious omens. Sectional divisions and personal animosities are the only political capital of the Democracy. Permit me to congratulate you upon the certainty of the final success of Republican principles in our National Councils. The National standard of Republicanism is held by a hand in which we have entire confidence—ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. Rest assured that by him it will never be lowered in this contest, whether it meets the cohorts of disunion or is assailed by the swindle of popular sovereignty. But, gentlemen, I have no desire to detain you from the business of the Convention. I see before me a large portion of the old Republican Guard of 1856, eager for the coming conflict, who have the power and the will to place the Empire State in the proud position she then occupied. [Warm applause followed the delivery of these remarks.]

BENJ. WELSH, Jr., called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District, on resolutions, and the same was adopted.

JOHN A. COOKE called up the resolution instructing the delegates from each Judicial District to report the names of three members from each district as members of the State Central Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN raised the point of order that the resolution was postponed until after the nominations had been made.

Mr. COOKE—It was laid on the table only till after the permanent organization.

Mr. SHERMAN—I made the motion to lay the resolu over until after the nominations.

Gen. NYE—Then, if so, I move to reconsider the vote postponing the resolution.

The PRESIDENT—The chair is informed that, according to the record, the resolution was only laid on the table. It is, therefore, in order to call it up.

The resolution was then taken from the table and adopted.

THE METHOD OF CHOOSING ELECTORS DISCUSSED.

CYRUS O. POOLE called up the resolution instructing the delegates of each Congressional District to select one delegate from each district to form a Committee to report the names of two electors at large.

JAMES C. SMITH, of Ontario, moved to amend by making the Committee consist of one from each Judicial District, and instructing the Committee to report a full electoral ticket, and that each delegation be requested to suggest the names of electors to the Committee. He desired to see the electoral ticket represent all the component parts of the Republican Party, the old guard and new recruits, as well as the German Republicans who have so nobly fought the battle of Republicanism. [Loud applause.]

ISAAC DAYTON seconded the amendment. He believed that the Electoral ticket should be formed by a Committee, and that it should be made to represent the worth, character and ability of the Republican Party, without respect solely to locality. He was willing that the Committee should consist of one from each Congressional District. [Applause.]

Mr. POOLE did not see why the old custom should be departed from. He urged that the Committee should consist of one from each Congressional District.

Mr. KAUFFMAN, of Kings, was glad to hear the allusion that had been made to the German Republicans of the State. [Applause.] He believed the Germans of New-York were, as a body, opposed to Slavery and in favor of freedom. [Loud applause.] He believed that the German vote would be solidly cast for the Republican candidates, and that the bells of the opposition would in November toll the funeral knell of the Democracy and the union coalition. [Applause.]

Gen. NYE was opposed to the formation of an electoral ticket by means of a committee. He believed it would be more satisfactory to the people for the representatives of the Congressional districts to present each its own elector. It had been proposed that the Congressional delegates should suggest the names of electors to the Committee, but there was nothing to compel the Committee to adopt the names suggested. He thought the symmetry of the ticket would be preserved, and the Germans of the State will be taken care of if the selection of the delegates is left to the various delegates.

CHARLES A. DANA, of New-York, advocated the formation of a Committee. The names of the electors would be suggested by the Congressional representatives, but the Committee would be the body through which they would report the ticket to the Convention.

Gen. NYE—In that case the Committee would be but automatons, and its formation would be useless.

The PRESIDENT—The question first is on the amendment to form a Committee of one from each Judicial District, instead of one from each Congressional District.

JOHN T. HOGEBOOM suggested that the amendment relating to the power of the Committee should be first voted on, as on that would depend the question as to how many the Committee should be composed of.

Gen. NYE moved as a substitute for the whole a resolution that the delegates from each Congressional District be instructed to report the name of an elector for the District, and a committee of one from each district be chosen by the delegates to report two electors at large.

JOHN T. HOGEBOOM advocated the substitute. It was always the best to do things the shortest and most direct way. The nearer you get to the voice of the people the better. What can be done by the people directly, need not be done by machinery. The representatives themselves know better than any committee who are the most popular and available men in their district, and he favored bringing the power as near to the people as possible.

A delegate suggested that the Committee was desirable because the ticket could then be more equally balanced between Free-Soilers, Whigs and Germans.

Gen. NYE—Oh, we are all one party. [Applause.]

CYRUS O. POOLE withdrew his original resolution and moved the adoption of Mr. NYE's substitute, which was then adopted unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The President reported the following as the Committee on Resolutions:

First District—Benj. Welch, Jr., David Dudley Field and E. Delafield Smith.

Second District—C. Patterson, of Queens, and Geo. M. Grier, of Orange.

Third District—L. D. Collins, of Albany, and Jno. T. Hogeboom, of Columbia.

Fourth District—Geo. S. Batchelder, of Saratoga, and Samuel W. Mead, of Franklin.

Fifth District—D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and A. W. Clark, of Jefferson.

Sixth District—Benj. F. Rexford, of Chenango, and Samuel P. Russell, of Madison.

Seventh District—Jas. S. Wadsworth, of Livingston, and Wm. Clark, of Wayne.

Eighth District—John G. Meserean, of Cattaraugus, and Peter J. Murphy, of Niagara.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR AND LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

J. H. WHITE, of New-York, moved that the Convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH—Mr. President, in order that the Republican Party may present an undivided front on the candidate that heads their ticket for State officers, and in response to what he believed to be the universal sentiment of the Party of the State, I move that E. D. Morgan be declared unanimously nominated for the office of Governor of the State. [Loud applause, the Convention rising, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and giving round after round of enthusiastic applause.]

JAMES S. WADSWORTH—I move, as an amendment, to add in the same vote the name of ROBERT CAMPBELL, for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. [Renewed Applause, the Convention and galleries giving round after round of cheers.]

NATHAN CRARY, of St. Lawrence—As a delegate from a county that will give the ticket 9,000 majority, I second the motion as amended. [Loud applause.]

Gen. NYE said that two years ago he had done his best to secure the nomination of these candidates for the offices for which it was now proposed to be nominated by acclamation. Since then there has been some little misunderstanding between him and the first gentleman named on the ticket. He now desired to second the nomination of Gov. MORGAN, in order to show that he had no personal animosity, and that he did not suffer personal feeling to interfere with public duty. [Applause and laughter.]

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. EAST NEW-YORK—PROFESSIONALS BARRED.

This match, which was begun yesterday on the St. George's cricket-ground, Hoboken, bids fair to result in another victory for St. George. The first innings of East New-York for nine men, with two absent, amounted to 84 runs, the bowling of Gibbes, Waller and Bailey being very good, but not as effective as usual on account of the deadness of the ground owing to the heavy rain. Bedford's score of five were well got; as was Beach's—who was caught in splendid style by Walker—for four 2's and singles in his 16, principally for leg hits and drives. Watson's 29 were well got by a 4, two 3's, four 2's and singles; Watson run out Cuyp badly, when he was well in to the bat, and had made a fine leg hit, and two drives for two each, and singles for his 9. Light and Stokes played well for 5 each, and North and Van Sickles were absent. Burnett long-stopped well against the few balls that passed Lang, the wicket-keeper, who, as usual, filled that position finely. St. George sent Lang and Waller in to the bowling of Cuyp and Swerdna, both of whom bowled excellently; Wardle was wicket-keeper, and good in his position; Watson long-stopping, and acting as Captain, in which position he took off Swerdna from bowling, when he was bowling dead on the wicket, and put on Light, who gave some wides—a want of good judgment, which told against his side; Bedford and Beach were also put on in place of Cuyp, who was being hit away.

Waller was the first to fall from a shooter from Cuyp; Till followed him; and Lang was the next to retire for a two and singles; Walker's seven were got by his usual good play, in which was a two-drive and singles; Gibbes and Bailey were in for a long time, during which there was fine cricket all round, and a lively time for the fielders, among whom were Harry and young George Wright, who were fielding for North and Van Sicklen; the latter made a splendid catch at the long field on of Bailey, in which he braced himself and took the ball in such a manly way that it brought down the cheers of the spectators and cricketers, and a purse which was made up among the cricketers. Bailey's 18 comprised two threes, four twos and ones, and were got by drives and leg hits, and a cut for two, well played for. Burnett got a good three, two and one on the score; and Gibbes finely played for 27 to all parts of the field, in which were three threes, four twos and singles; Hindbaugh and Vinten played well for 4 each, Vinten making a good slip for three; Robinson carried out his bat for a good 13, in which were two threes, a two and singles—the innings closing for 102.

Soon after, East New-York went in for their second innings, and at sunset six of their wickets had fallen for 24 runs; the bowling of Gibbes was splendid, and Waller very good, Lang attending to the wicket—good as ever—and Burnett—as long stop—doing the balls which passed Lang. Stokes played remarkably well for 12, in which were a cut, slip, drive and leg hit for 2 each, and Beach was not out for 8. The cricketers sat down to a substantial dinner in the club house during the match, at which much good fellowship prevailed. The match will be continued to-day at 3 o'clock.

The following is the score:

EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Beach c. Walker b. Waller	16	not out	8
Bedford c. Gibbes b. Waller	5	c. and b. Gibbes	1
Watson b. Gibbes	29	b. Gibbes	—
Cuyp, run out	9	b. Waller	—
Swerdna b. Bailey	—	c. Lang b. Waller	—
Wardle, not out	12	l. b. w. b. Gibbes	—
Light b. Bailey	5	c. and b. Gibbes	12
Stokes c. and b. Bailey	5		
McLaughlin b. Gibbes	—		
North, absent	—		
Van Sicklen, absent	—		
Wides	3	no ball	1
Total	84	with 4 wickets to fall	22

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Lang c. Beach b. Cuyp	9
Waller b. Cuyp	2
Tilt c. Beach b. Swerdna	3
Walker b. Swerdna	7
Gibbes c. and b. Light	27
Bailey c. G. Wright b. Bedford	18
Burnett b. Beach	6
P. Robinson, not out	13
Pomeroy l. b. w. b. Light	0
Hindbaugh b. Light	4
Vinten c. Bedford b. Light	4
Byes 4, wides 5	9
Total	102

Umpires—Messrs. BRATT and SAMS.

Base Ball.

CHARTER OAK OF BROOKLYN VS. HARLEM OF HARLEM.

The first nines of these two Clubs met on Wednesday last on the grounds of the former Club at South Brooklyn, and played one of the most protracted games of the season, two hours being consumed by the first three innings, and the remaining three taking over an hour. The fielding was poor on both sides, and, with the exception of the excellent batting of the Harlemites, the whole game was very unsatisfactory to the spectators, though its closeness up to the sixth innings created a little interest. On the Harlem side Wood caught well, but was unable to throw to the bases; he also batted well. Mackellar pitched powerfully and efficiently, while Liscomb, Dunn and Marsh on the bases were very active. Hughes made three catches—one very good indeed—but otherwise his fielding was poor. Dunn, Marsh and Hyatt batted in splendid style. For the Charter Oak, the three bases were finely manned; S. Patchen caught finely; the three fielders were also very fair, while the pitching of Fuller and Shields was very creditable. Shields, J. Patchen, Randolph and Rennison were most prominent at the bat.

SCORE.

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	CHARTER OAK.	Outs.	Runs.
Jas. Wood, 2d b	1	2	Vanderhoff, 3d b	2	2
Mackellar, f	3	1	S. Patchen, c	4	0
Freeborn, l. f	4	0	Shields, short	1	2
Liscomb, c	4	1	J. Patchen, l. f	1	2
Hughes, short	2	2	Fuller, p	3	1
Dunn, 3d b	0	4	Randolph, 2d b	1	2
Marsh, 1st b	1	3	Pennison, 1st b	1	2
Hyatt, r. f	1	3	Riper, c. f	2	1
Howard, c. f	2	2	Oswald, r. f	3	0
Total		18	Total		12

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	5th.	Total.
Harlem	0	4	4	3	1	6	18
Charter Oak	7	0	1	3	1	0	12

UMPIRE—Francis J. Tuomey, Esq., of the Manhattan Club.

SCORERS—Harlem, C. W. Van Voorhis, Esq.; Charter Oak, Mr. P. Johnson, Jr.

RESOLUTE VS. QUICKSTEP.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon between the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, E. D., and Quickstep Base Ball Club, of Staten Island, on the former's ground, Wheat Hill, and resulted as follows:

RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.	QUICKSTEP.	Outs.	Runs.
Sunford, c	2	3	Irving, 3d b	3	1
Kellinger, c. f	3	2	Huestis, 2d b	2	2
Cowperthwait, 2d b	1	4	Standerwick, p	3	1
Allen, 1st b	4	1	Barber, T., r. f	2	2
Barle, p	2	3	Norvill, s. s	2	2
Rogers, s. s	2	3	Barber, M., c. f	3	1
Creagh, l. f	3	1	Whittemore, 1. b	2	1
Adams, r. f	1	3	Everson, l. f	4	0
Canfield, 3d b	3	1	Hitchcock, c	0	2
Total		21	Total		12

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Resolute	1	2	2	5	6	0	5	21
Quickstep	4	1	4	2	1	0	0	12

One home run by Cowperthwait.

SCORERS—E. J. Glasson for Resolute; Gunn for Quickstep.

UMPIRE—J. B. Wells, of Continental.

Quoiting.

ST. ANDREW'S VS. THISTLE.

The return game between these two Clubs was played last Saturday, each being represented by eight "*disc-iples*." It is ordinarily a difficult thing to "kick against the pricks" of a "thistle," but the sons of "St. Andrew," from their thorough knowledge of that well-known "touch me not," on this, as on a former occasions, managed to do it successfully. They scored 100 to their opponents' 66.

Relief of the Syrian Christians.

The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Sawyer, Wallace & Co	$100	E. Delafield, M. D	$30
A. R. M	100	J. S. E	25
H. M. Schieffelin	50	A. R. Wetmore	25
J. S. Schieffelin	50	J. S	20
S. A. Schieffelin	50	For the suffering Syrians	1
M. C. G. Whitte	50	H. K	1

Total	$502
Previously acknowledged	3,578
Total	$4,080

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 95 Front-street.

The Committee have forwarded $1,500, and will remit per *Adriatic*, on Saturday, the funds received by 12 o'clock on Friday.

IS CANADA A BRITISH PROVINCE?—A slightly exercised "British subject" thus addresses the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, relative to the reception of the Prince of Wales at Quebec: "One hundred and one years ago WOLFE landed at Quebec, and took that city! One hundred years ago Montreal and the remaining portions of Canada were ceded to the British Crown! Is Canada a British Colony? If so, why was the heir to the British Throne addressed in a foreign language upon his arrival in a British Colony? It could not have been that the Mayor of Quebec could not speak the English language—as immediately after reading the address to the Prince in French, he repeated it in English. 'Coming events cast their shadows before them.' First, the French Consul, then Admiral De B——, (I forget his name,) then the speeches, &c., in the Montreal Council, and last, though not least, the address in French! Pray answer my question—Is Canada a British Colony?"

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, a very large paper of eight pages, is published this morning. It contains the following articles, among many others:

POETRY.—The Betrayed, by SARAH A. BOLTON.

A STORY BY DICKENS.—Hunted Down.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.—The artist Leslie's Recollections of Charles Kemble, Matthews, Rogers, Wilkie, and Sidney Smith.

MINOR TOPICS.—Short items on topics of current interest.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.—Items interesting to the farmer and the housewife.

MR. THACKERAY AND OUR CORRESPONDENT.—Letter from our London correspondent; Mr. THACKERAY's "Roundabout Papers."

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—News from the Japanese on their way home; letters from our correspondents on board the *Niagara*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Our correspondent's account of the reception of the Prince at Quebec.

SPEECH OF WM. L. YANCEY—Delivered at Memphis, Tenn.; verbatim report.

EDITORIALS.—Articles on current topics.

POLITICAL.—National Politics; Speech of Mr. DOUGLAS at Bangor; Letter from Gov. WISE; THURLOW WEED on HORACE GREELEY; Mr. DOUGLAS at Newport.

EUROPE.—Latest news; the Syrian Massacres and the French Expedition; GARIBALDI's movements.

Religious Intelligence, Personal gossip, Appeal in behalf of the Syrian Movement, full reports of the Live Stock and Produce Markets, and a great variety of other matter.

Copies in wrappers may be procured at the counter; price four cents. Ten copies to one address for one year, $10.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rushton's Diarrhœa Remedy for Cholera MORBUS, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.—In many thousand cases where it has been used, it has rarely failed to check a Diarrhœa in one dose. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

A Genuine Hair Restorative.—Twenty-five thousand gross sold in one year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S Hair Restorative has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair. If you want a genuine hair restorative, buy Prof. O. J. Wood's. His article, at an expense of over four hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of more than seven years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people in its favor. Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year. What stronger evidence of its restorative properties can be produced. Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Hair—the Hair—the Hair.—Don't fail to purchase a bottle of Dr. ISAAC METCALF'S COMARIUM. One trial is sufficient to convince you that it is the best article for restoring, dressing, beautifying and cleansing the hair. Principal dépôt at R. MORTON'S, No. 469 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Bartlett's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—Acknowledged the best and cheapest in use. Send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Eureka Sewing Machines—PRICE $50 COMPLETE.—Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office No. 493 Broadway. Can be paid for in weekly or monthly payments. Clubs supplied at wholesale rates.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Sloat's Celebrated Elliptic Sewing Machines, No. 529 Broadway. L. P. BEERS.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HALL—WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, ROBERT HALL to FANNY, daughter of Charles C. Walden.

DIED.

FENTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM WALLACE, only child of David T. and Elizabeth Fenton, aged 9 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 384 Broome-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Greenwood.

Dear Willie thou art sleeping
Beneath the cypress tree;
And many an eye is weeping,
And long will weep for thee.
The grave doth now enfold thee
Within its narrow cell;
No more can we behold thee,
Dear Willie fare thee well.

HUYLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at his residence, No. 14 Morton-st., WILLIAM HUYLER, aged 54 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.

LUDLOW.—In this City, Miss ELIZABETH SHAW LUDLOW, after a short illness, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 23d inst., from St. Bartholomew's Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BARTON.—In the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, SARAH ANN, wife of Richard Barton, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the lecture-room of the Second Church of Elizabeth. Carriages will be at the depôt to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

ELWYN.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, in the 83d year of her age, [illegible] LANGDON ELWYN, widow of Thomas Elwyn, Esq., formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., and only child of Hon. John Langdon, for many years Governor of that State.

WILCOX.—At Curtisville, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, HELEN C. WILCOX, of Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., aged 23 years.

WALWORTH.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, Aug. 13, of congestive chill, WILLIAM [illegible] WALWORTH, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 44th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 399, Aug. 22, 1860.
27, 44, 73, 35, 26, 65, 7, 48, 23, 31, 14, 12.
Class No. 400, Aug. 22, 1860.
8, 59, 50, 45, 4, 39, 21, 54, 74, 61, 15, 76, 42, 69.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 22, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING

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SSSSSS    HHHH HHHH   IIIII
SSS  SSS   HH   HH     III
SSS   SSS  HH   HH     III
 SSS       HH   HH     III
   SSS     HHHHHHHH    III
     SSS   HH   HH     III
SSS   SSS  HH   HH     III
 SSS  SSS  HH   HH     III
 SSSSSS   HHHH HHHH   IIIII

RRRRRRRR   TTTTTTTTT   SSSSSS
RR    RR   TT  TT  TT SSS   SSS
RR    RR       TT     SSS   SSS
RR    RR       TT       SSS
RRRRRRR        TT          SSS
RR    RR       TT           SSS
RR    RR       TT     SSS   SSS
RR    RR       TT     SSS   SSS
RRRR  RRRR    TTTT     SSSSSSS
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WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD-CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES,
LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, &c., &c., &c.,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest LONDON AND GENEVA WORKMEN.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
Buyers of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., for Gas, are requested to examine our stock, which will be found the
BEST,
LARGEST and
CHEAPEST
In New-York.
W. & F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway.

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0000000000000000000000000000000
BALLOU'S
FFFFFFFFF  YYYY   YYYY   SSSSSS
 FFFFFFFF   YYY    YYY  SSSSSSSS
 FFF    FF   YYY  YYY  SSS    SSS
 FFF          YYY YYY  SSS
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 FFF            YYY    SSS    SSS
 FFFFF         YYYYY   SSSSSSSS
 FFFFF         YYYYY    SSSSSS
0000000000000000000000000000000
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BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:
Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

$40. PARKER SEWING MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

TRULY, MASTER LACKBEARD, THOU shouldst use my Onguent, which will force the beard to grow on thy lean jaws in a few weeks' time. You can buy it of nearly all dealers, or I will send it anywhere on receipt of an order. Price $1.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!—Price only $10. Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York. P. & R. FRENCH.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE, SEPARately, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. 105, this office.

NEW BOOKS.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS OF THE NEW NOVEL,
RUTLEDGE.

The publishers respectfully advise their friends in the book trade that the
ELEVENTH EDITION
Of the above fresh and charming new novel, which everybody is praising, is now ready, and that the
TWELFTH EDITION
Is printing, averaging more than one edition (of 1,000 copies) per week since the day of publication.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 498 Broadway.

N. B.—As there seems to be much interest in all parts of the country as to the authorship of RUTLEDGE, the publishers will in a few days gratify the laudable curiosity of the public. They will answer the question, "Who is the author of RUTLEDGE?"

TO NEWS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
The
FOURTH EDITION OF THE AUGUST NUMBER
of
APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
will be
READY ON THURSDAY, THE 23d OF AUGUST.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK,
IS OUT THIS MORNING,
and opens with a letter from
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
in which he declines his recently conferred title of Doctor of Divinity. He contributes also a
SERMON,
in his most vigorous and admirable style.
"MERCANTILE POLITICS"
is the title of a fine article by
HORACE GREELEY,
in which he caustically discusses the threatened union of Bell and Douglas against Lincoln. Mr. Greeley's articles in THE INDEPENDENT are among the most popular, instructive, and interesting that have been elicited by the present campaign.
"THE LOST ONE FOUND,"
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG.
A letter from the country, entitled
"THE HEARSE ON THE MOUNTAIN,"
BY
GRACE GREENWOOD.
This popular writer contributes a pleasing sketch in every week to the Family Page of the INDEPENDENT.
"NIGHTFALL,"
A pretty little poem, by "DELTA."
"SUNDAY IN ROME,"
A graphic and beautifully-written article, by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
"SABBATH ON THE CATSKILLS,"
BY
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.
TERMS—Two Dollars a year by mail. Two Dollars and a half delivered by carriers in New-York or Brooklyn.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES Have Five Patents, RECEIVE ALL WEAR ON CHILLED IRON BALLS. Every scale warranted to give entire satisfaction, or taken back without charge.

LILLIE'S WROUGHT and CHILLED IRON SAFES. Also 20 second-hand Safes of other makers, for sale, which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway,
First block below Astor House, New-York.

STONE PRESERVE JARS.
Green's English Patent self-sealing, without wax or rubber. The most durable and perfect article in use.
For sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM THE NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, the exclusive right to Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber for billiard cushions, we hereby notify the manufacturers and purchasers of billiard tables that we will fill orders for billiard tables made with vulcanized caoutchouc or india-rubber cushions, and for the ordinary caoutchouc cushion, with a license to apply them to billiard tables. Hereafter every billiard cushion of vulcanized rubber will bear, imbedded in each cushion or strip, the name of Charles Goodyear, the patentee, and the date of the patent, and parties purchasing these cushions of us will be required to attach to every table, in a conspicuous place, a metallic plate, (which we will furnish,) bearing these words: "Charles Goodyear's Patent, granted June 15, 1844. Extended June 15, 1858." All parties manufacturing billiard tables with the ordinary vulcanized rubber cushions after this date, or parties using or vending the same without the above stamp, will infringe our right, and will be prosecuted accordingly. PHELAN'S PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS can only be obtained on tables manufactured by PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1860.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers, 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

WE GIVE NOTICE TO THE MANUFACTURERS and purchasers of billiard tables that we have sold to Messrs. Phelan and Collender the exclusive right to the use and application of Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanized caoutchouc, or india-rubber, for which a patent was issued to the inventor, dated June 15, 1844, and extended June 15, 1858, for billiard tables. And manufacturers of billiard tables are here notified that all future purchases of vulcanized rubber for billiard tables must be made from Messrs. Phelan & Collender; and all infringers on this right will be prosecuted by us to the full extent of the law.
NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY.
AUG. 20, 1860.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.—IN RECOMmending to you to use HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor during certain periodical stages which are ofttimes attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for a mother nursing a babe the Bitters cannot be dispensed with, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child; consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Important Decision Affecting the Title to Property near Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Secretary of the Interior has recently made a decision upon a proposition of the legal representatives of John C. Symmes, (by their attorney, Henry S. Coxe, Esq.,) that they will pay into the Treasury of the United States, under the 3d section of the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1803, the sum of $15,360, with interest from the 30th of September, 1794, on receiving from the United States a patent and possession of the township of land mentioned in said section of said act; and upon a modified proposition of the attorney for the parties, asking, on the payment of the money and interest, "to receive from the United States a full and perfect title to the township known as the college or reserved township within his (Symmes') patent, and to have every power and aid which the Government may lawfully exert to be placed in the quiet and peaceful possession of the same." The decision is to the effect that no further assurance of title to any lands included in the patent to Symmes can be made by the Department; that the legal title to none of the lands included within the bounds of that patent now remains in the United States; and that, therefore, it would not be practicable to give any further assurance of title to parties who make payments as proposed by the representatives of Symmes than such as would be afforded by a certificate that the money had been paid into the Treasury by them, under the proviso embraced in the third section of the act of 1803, and that no portion of the lands embraced within the original patent will thereafter be encumbered with a trust for the use of schools in Ohio. By the patent to Symmes of date 30th of September, 1794, the title of 311,682 acres of land was conveyed to him, with certain reservations and trusts. Among the latter was one that six miles square in the centre of said lands should be reserved for erecting an academy under the directions of the then Governor of the Territory northwest of the Ohio, within five years from date of patent. This fact explains the trust encumbrance for the use of schools mentioned in last paragraph.

The proposition of Symmes' representatives was to obtain possession of the reserved six miles square, which, it seems, was never used for the purpose indicated in the patent. The lands are now very valuable, being situated near the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.—*Washington Star, Aug. 22.*

From Kansas.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Leavenworth City on the 16th, estimates the number of draft animals, between that point and the mountains, at 200,000, and that of the vehicles at 20,000. A large number of trains are returning to get ready for a second trip. The story regarding the late sanguinary conflict near Fort Riley, between the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, is pronounced a *canard*. Mr. Greenwood, the Indian Commissioner, was expected to arrive at Leavenworth on the 21st, when he would hold a council with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes preliminary to the transfer of their hunting grounds to the United States. The through fare from Leavenworth to Denver City had been reduced 25 per cent. An opposition passenger and express line was soon to be established on the route.

PERSONAL.

THEO ROOMS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE. Write immediately.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRUBSHAW'S FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND SPECIMEN PAGES.

J. W. TRUBSHAW, BOX NO. 81 P. O., BROOKLYN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—The CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER has now attained a Weekly Circulation of 65,000, and is rapidly increasing. IT IS INDISPUTABLY THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WEST. Contracts may be made with
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.
JOHN HOOPER & CO., Times Building.
W. H. McDONALD & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.
J. W. GRAY,
Editor and Proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio.

A WIDOW THAT IS LEFT IN INDIGENCE in consequence of deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidery to enable her to make a living. Inquire, or address B. R., No. 107 Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts., for two weeks; the best of City references.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

TO CANVASSERS.—WANTED, BY A MOST highly respectable journal, a person of experience and address, to attend to the out-door part of the office-business (soliciting and attending to advertisements. A person with some knowledge of the business and tact for it will be liberally dealt with. Address M. N. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO JEWELERS.

WANTED,
GIRLS TO MAKE FANCY CHAINS.
Apply at No. 72 Spring-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO lives with his parents, and to whom a salary of $50 first year would be acceptable. Answer in the handwriting of the applicant, addressing T. K., United States Mail Station A, Spring-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, from the 1st of September, in a small family without children, a thoroughly good cook and laundress. She must have City recommendations as, in all respects, a girl of excellent character, and fully capable as cook and laundress; a Protestant preferred; wages $9; house pleasantly situated, kitchen &c., very convenient. Applicants may address Box No. 2,269 Lower Post-office, or may call at office No. 6 State-st., 3d story, front room, to-day.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a man to take care of a small place near the City; he must understand gardening in all its branches, milking cows, taking care of horses, and farm work in general; he must be sober, honest, and industrious, good disposition, and do anything required of him; must have the best of reference from his last place. Inquire in the hardware-store 48 Warren-st., for Mr. GEORGE.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress: one that understands taking care of an infant; good references required. Apply at No. 154 Sackett-st., corner of Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A wholesale dry-goods store; one acquainted with the City trade. Address SALESMAN, Box 751 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN girl, thoroughly competent as family seamstress, and to take charge of children, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROLL OF MANUSCRIPT, ON TUESDAY night, upon leaving the stage on Broadway, corner of Wall-st. I left said roll on the seat. It contains various articles of composition, with my name attached. The finder will please hand them to the care of the *New-York Times,* and receive a liberal reward.
H. W. E. JACKSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN CEDAR-STREET, BEtween West-st. and Broadway, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one bag of SALTPETRE. On returning the same to No. 163 Front-st., the finder will receive the above reward.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, ON SATURDAY evening, a small CARPET BAG. No address upon it except the name of "Garrisons," pasted on the bottom. The finder will be rewarded on delivery of the Bag at No. 38 Charles-st.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY LAST, TWO SMALL boxes containing jewelry; boxes marked "Ball, Black & Co." By paying for this advertisement and proving property the owner can have them, by applying at No. 230 5th-av., between 8½ and 9½ A. M.

LOST.—ON THE 17TH INST., IN 6TH-AV., NEAR 10th-st., BANK BOOK No. 42,743, of the Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE members are hereby notified that the annual meeting of this Society will be held in Dodworth's Room, on MONDAY, 3d Sept. next, when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.
A prompt and full attendance of the members is requested. THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable, well brought-up girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can give the best reference as to character and ability, from her present employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 41 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by two respectable young women—one to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as plain seamstress; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 178 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 504 Houston-st., second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl, a situation to mind children, or make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 380 1st-av., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 7 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands all kinds of game, soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY WILLing and able English Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, &c., and washing and ironing, or general housework, or chamberwork, waiting, and nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference; no objections to country; a home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway; is very anxious to get a situation.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a neat, respectable Protestant young woman, Scotch parentage, as cook or laundress; would do general housework. No objections to the country. Wages no object to a permanent situation. Call at or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A smart, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is economical and neat, and a very superior washer and ironer, and a good cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country—prefers the latter; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GERman Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH WOman wants a situation in a private family of not more than three members, to do general housework or plain sewing; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City references; a steady home wanted. Can be seen for three days at No. 368 8th-av., back room, top floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small family; has good reference; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 185 Greene-st., near Bleecker, third floor, in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a well-recommended Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork in a small family. Call for two days at No. 19 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent young woman; would assist in the chamberwork or the care of children; is a good embroiderer and shirt-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG PERSON wishes to go out by the week or month as seamstress and dressmaker; no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third story, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as seamstress, or would assist in housekeeping; hotel or boarding-house preferred. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, for two days. The best of City reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken.
Miss HELD, Matron.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, competent to do all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, keep time with a sewing machine at tucks and button-holes, will go out by the day or week. Call at No. 312 Mott-st., near Bleecker, in the store.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; he leaves his last employer on account of him selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference if required. Address H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, either in City or country; has the best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. T., No. 3 West 13th-st., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of references from his last place; he is a good driver, and also understands the care of horses perfectly. Address A. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, respectable Protestant man, who is an excellent hand over horses, and competent in all respects, wishes a situation in that capacity. No objection to go any distance. Can produce the best of reference for sobriety, honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has been 10 years in this country; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his several employers; is a married man, with a wife and one child. Address T. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family—the man as principal gardener or coachman, the woman as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress; is a first-rate hand at milk and butter. Address A. B. A., Box 200 *Times* office, for two days. Best of reference.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a smart and active young man of 19 years, as groom or coachman, and ready at any time to make himself useful. Will be at this office at 10 P. M. this morning, or address J. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN IS desirous of a situation in the country, or would go South; is a carpenter by trade, and understands the care and management of horses; would be willing to make himself generally useful, so as to give his employer satisfaction, and can furnish good recommendations. Address J. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—THESE parties want situations; the man is a good coachman, farmer and gardener; the wife understands cooking, washing, ironing and dairy work; have good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Wanted, a situation as such by a competent single man; City reference given. Address J. H., No. 170 3d-av., corner 17th-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, with a small family, as farmer; has long practical experience in the business; has the best of recommendations as to capability, sobriety and industry, from his last employer, where he has lived for five years as farmer and manager. Address D. W. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—THE ADVERtiser, for many years engaged in the above business, (for some time past in the exclusive stationery,) desires a situation either to travel or otherwise. Reference given to present employers. Address S. F. POOR, care Bradley & Webb, No. 135 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—THE ADvertiser having had several years' experience in Birmingham (England) wholesale houses, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Address N., box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE EXPERIMENTE DESIRE d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou pour avoir soin d'un enfant. Elle a l'habitude de voyager; parle bien Anglais; elle est (Protestante) elle est bonne couturiere en robes, &c.,&c., et sait bien blanchir et liage fin. Elle peut fournir les meilleures recommendations de la place dans la quelle est onze mois. Elle quittera sa famille que pour aller a Californie. Addressez par lettres, comme elle est hors de la ville, jusqu'a ces Septembre, No. 126 East 16th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
Musical Boxes repaired, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

$200.—**THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH** PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE REAL estate, furniture, apparatus, good-will, and the entire establishment of one of the most desirable and lucrative Family Boarding Schools for boys, in this State, within an hour's ride of the City. It was never more flourishing; income over $6,000, expenses small; a very rare opportunity. Best of reasons for selling. Address, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4,209 Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.
Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counselor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST, takes charge of a limited number of Boys only. Re-opens September 10th.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—**CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene County, N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.—This school is pleasantly situated at Merwinsville, Litchfield County, Conn. For health and seclusion it presents unusual advantages. Parents residing in New-York can visit their children and have six hours, returning the same day. The system of instruction will be thorough, and no pains be spared to lay the foundation of a complete education. Twenty only will be admitted to board with the Principal, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home. The English branches, Latin, Greek, French, Painting, Drawing and Music taught. Terms reasonable. Those wishing can call at the "*Times*" office, where can be seen a photographic view of the premises. For further particulars address S. MERWIN, Principal,
Merwinsville, Conn.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—AT HEMPSTEAD Long Island, twenty miles from Brooklyn. The next session will commence Aug. 27. A limited number of boys will be received into the family of the Principal.
E. HINDS, A. M.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in some school in or near New-York, where her services as teacher of English branches and mathematics would be received as full or partial remuneration for her board. A French school preferred. Best references given and required. Address V. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in Teaching, desires a situation in a School as assistant or would take a situation as Principal teacher in an orphan asylum, or any other institute similar. No objection to take charge of a Parish school, Episcopal prefered. Address TEACHER, Orphan's Home, No. 146 West 39th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF 12 YEARS EXPERIENCE, wishes a few families in Brooklyn to join in employing his services as private Tutor. An interview solicited. References exchanged—Terms moderate—Location central and commodious. Address D. R. Box No. 94, Brooklyn Post office.

AS PRINCIPAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF Yale College desires a situation as principal or assistant, in a classical school, or as traveling tutor. Recommendations from President Woolsey and Professor Noah Porter. Address S. R. W., Box No. 7, Brattleboro, Vt.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND an engagement in a school or in some families to teach drawing and painting. She is pupil of the greatest master of Paris. Address Mme. EBERT, Harlem Post-office.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED, AND WITH some experience, wishes a situation to teach music; the piano and singing; will also teach Latin and French if desired. Address Box No. 350, Post-office, Springfield, Mass.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY IS wanted in a female seminary near New-York; one fully competent to teach music and French, also to assist in English. Address HARRIS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUsic and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

CORTELYOU'S
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823,)
No. 29 SPRUCE STREET, NEW-YORK.

The subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, RULES, &c., made from unrivaled hard metal. Also GERMANS, GREEKS, HEBREWS, and a new and elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed; with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.

Old type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cents per pound.

Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale cheap.

Printers of newspapers, publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1861, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase, of my manufacture, four times the amount of their bill.
P. C. CORTELYOU.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PHILIPPE REIN & CO.,

Open this week their

NEW JEWELRY STORE

UNDER THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE—A first-class Weekly Literary and Family Paper, with a fair subscription list, together with a Printing Office, a large lot of elegant wood cuts, and all the necessary material for printing and publishing an elegant illustrated journal. Also, safes, desks, tables, and other office furniture. To a gentleman of literary taste, desirous of making a proper investment, the above offers rare inducements. A line addressed to L. B. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A WELL-ESTABlished family grocery, with stock and fixtures, and five years' lease. Will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply at No. 404 Madison-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,

FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.

These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY (THURSDAY) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence (lately occupied by Henry Van Schaick, Esq.,) No. 46 West 11th-st., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rich rosewood parlor suites in plush and brocatelle, R. W. etagere, pier, centre and side tables, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, R. W. 7 octave piano forte, Voltaire and reception chairs, lounges, mahogany extension table, mantel clocks, curtains, vases, &c. Also a large and general assortment of bedroom furniture, together with all the bronze and gilt chandeliers. A number of choice oil paintings and engravings. Also the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., or at the house.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

and beautiful Bronze and Marble Works of Art, Rich China, Silverware, Paintings, Piano-fortes, &c.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.,

The entire elegant furniture of the house, comprising a very large and valuable assortment of rich rosewood parlor, chamber, nursery and dining room furniture, among which are three full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade; elegant bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. They will be peremptorily sold rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			Shares.		
20	Union Bank	$50	5	American Ex. Ins.	$100
50	Marine Bank	50	20	Mer. M. Insurance	100
20	Eagle Insurance	40	20	Grocers' Insurance	50
10	Galliton Insurance	100	60	Chicago & N. W. R.	100
1	North River Ins.	25	40	Broadway Insurance	25
20	Lorillard Insurance	25	22	Knickerbocker Ice	100
50	Kings Co. Insurance	20	5	Phenix Insurance	50
40	Beekman Insurance	25	40	N. Amsterdam Ins.	25
10	Home Insurance	100	40	Washington Ins. Co.	50
25	National Insurance	37½	7	Resolute Insurance	100
50	Hamilton Ins. Co.	15	20	Brevoort Insurance	50
20	Great Western Ins.	100	20	Colonial Mer. Ins.	100
20	Ætna Insurance	50	10	Bk. of Commerce	100
20	Commercial Ins.	100			

$14,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
10,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ₱ Ct. Bds.
2,500 La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage Bonds.
5,000 Chicago City Sewerage Bonds.
10,000 New-York and New-Haven First Mort. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 27. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, N. Y.—Situated on the corner of Main and Bridge sts., and lately belonging to Alfred C. Smith. This property (a map of which will be sent on application to D. Hedges) will be offered at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. For business purposes, it is unsurpassed by any in the village, being well known and centrally located.

Also, at same time and place, a very desirable villa residence on Jamaica-av., Flushing; house contains ten rooms, and all in good order; lot 100x200 feet, fully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

Also, two lots on Union-st., in the rear of the above, each 50x150 feet.

Also, a house and lot on Prince-st., Flushing, on south side of "Quarterman's Shop," lot 25x100.

Also, two lots in the village of Whitestone, on southeast corner of Washington-av. and Irving-place, each 22x100 feet. For full particulars, apply to C. H. HEDGES, Assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Flushing, N. Y.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., regular weekly sale—mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, extension tables, rtd. marble-top, set eight pieces, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL AT auction, by order of executors, at Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, 25th, two-story brick house and lot No. 45 West Washington-place. Lot 18x71. Terms at sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store of J. F. DAVIS & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., fresh, seasonable goods, for City and country trade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET THE back parlor and extension on first floor, or square room and bedroom on third floor, in a first-class house containing the modern improvements. Comforts of home guaranteed and terms moderate. Call at No. 93 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITH A FAMily, would take one or two children to board; they will meet with the best of care. References given and required. Apply for two days at No. 132 8th-st., Clinton-place, Rooms No. 3.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 199 TENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, in suites, or separately, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House first-class and location desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a large and handsomely furnished room on the second floor, would rent it to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY HAVING a large front room to spare in their new and pleasantly-situated house in Bedford-av., 6th door northwest from Myrtle-av., wishes to let the same, with partial board, to two single gentlemen. Terms will be moderate. The family are musical, and also speak German. Location within a block of two lines of cars from Fulton Ferry.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also single rooms, with or without private table, at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Gentlemen or families now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address, previous to Sept. 4, W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in Brooklyn by a gentleman, for himself, wife, two sons and a daughter. Must be commodious and reasonable and pleasantly located on the West side of Fulton and North of Montague streets. Address EASTERN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young man desires partial board (breakfast and tea with dinner on the Sabbath,) with a private family, living in a quiet pleasant street, and within one mile of either the Wall-st. or South Ferry; terms to be moderate. Address T. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, in the neighborhood of Madison-square; two rooms will be required, with breakfast, tea and dinner on Sunday. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,210 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A MEDIUM-SIZED comfortable room, between 14th and 23d sts., west side, not below 6th-av. Breakfast only required. Address, stating terms and location, C. C., Box No. 2,193 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 WEST 36TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with board—private table. House first-class and neighborhood unexceptionable.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN good board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two from $7 to $8 a week. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

APARTMENT AND BOARD WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private house in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE SMALL families can obtain Board at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a beautiful river a short distance south of Long Branch. Facilities for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN find first-class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from the City by the Hudson River Railroad. House two minutes' walk from depôt, overlooking river and creek. Call on or address E. GULICK, Spuyten Duyvil.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Four or five persons can find first-class board, with a fine view of the Hudson, by applying to E. K. MOTT, Tarrytown, Westchester County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of Houston-st., N. Y. Conducted on the European plan; having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—CORNER OF 6TH-AV. and 40th-st. The above house is now in complete repair for Fall and Winter business. Families and single persons returning from the country will do well by making this their first call before engaging board.
JOHN R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat, containing about 11½ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, N. J., distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d-st., New-York, and Weehawken, two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours, from foot of Spring-st., landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 12 rooms, with two wings one story high, and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—green-house, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRAble country residence, on Orange Mountain. The house, newly built, is in excellent order, having been built for a Winter as well as Summer residence; size 36x46, containing four large rooms on principal floor, with the hall, and eight sleeping rooms above. The grounds contain seven acres, in lawn and garden, under a good cultivation. The view from the place is unsurpassed. Will be sold low. A good house in a desirable location in Brooklyn might be taken in exchange. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOUR, SEVEN OR THIRTEEN ACRES IN one plot, fronting the Park, at Riverdale, fourteen miles from the City Hall, well wooded, with fine river and landscape views, and in a good neighborhood. For sale by H. F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses, No. 291½ and 293 West 49th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements; has hot and cold water to 4 stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stair-ways, mirrors, etc. Will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, between 1 and 8 o'clock, P. M., to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st.

TO LET—

ONE OR TWO OFFICES

On the first floor of a store on one of the most, if not the most, desirable corner on Broadway. Address box No. 416 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on favorable terms, a plot of ground having a frontage of 185 feet on the Gowanus Canal, and extending back 275 feet to Nevins-st., situated near Degraw-st. Bridge, dock, &c., in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of
M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., LOT 25x123 feet 6 inches; house 25x65 feet; 4 stories, basement and under cellar, finished in the best manner, rosewood doors and black walnut trim in parlor story; also black walnut stairs from basement up, &c., &c.; stable and carriage-house on the rear to accommodate four horses. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 405 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., well finished, papered and painted throughout, gas fixtures and gas to third floor, will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to the subscriber, Delaware and Hudson Canal Office, No. 29 William-st. J. C. HARTT.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURnished or unfurnished, No. 101 President-street, Brooklyn. If desirable the family now occupying the house would remain as boarders. Apply to DAVID HALL, No. 81 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises at any hour during the day, when it can be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DENTAL ROOMS.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished office, reception-room and laboratory to let, No. 78 4th-av., one block from Broadway; immediate possession. Apply from 9 till 11, A. M.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DONKEY FOR SALE—TOGETHER WITH A good wagon, cart, and two sets of harness; he is perfectly gentle to drive or under the saddle, and is just suited for a family of children, having always been used for that purpose. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, No. 227 Washington-st.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.—CREAM colored mare, six years old, excellent for saddle or harness; light wagon, detached top, saddle, harness, bridle, &c., will be sold cheap, or exchanged for a piano. Apply to No. 18 Vesey-st., second floor.

FOR SALE LOW.—ONE OLD IRON TRUCK—one new truck, and new buggy; one light wagon, suitable for store use; to be seen at No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to F. MAURY, No. 49 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small house, pleasant location, and low rent. Address, stating price and location, H., Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM UP TOWN FOR STORAGE of furniture. Address V. R., Box 111 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 30 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM ON THE LINE OF the Hudson River between this City and Albany in exchange for improved Brooklyn property. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Box 161 *Times* Office.

SPORTING.

GRAND QUOIT MATCH FOR A SILVER CUP—At CHAS. H. PIEBE'S Hotel, West Hoboken, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. Clay ends, 18 yards distance.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt, Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State Debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois; Nos. 1427, 1651, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1558, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

{ SEAL. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.

By the Governor, JOHN WOOD.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, Aug. 18. 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains. JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and Principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syossett, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board, also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life: Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXTENSION of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid unpleasant mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. LINGUIST, THE SWEDISH PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, the inventor and only practitioner of the new and extraordinary treatment of private diseases in all their varied forms. Nervous debility, seminal weakness, the result of early self-abuse, cured in all cases with my antidote. The only reliable medicine in the world. Office No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. Attendance till 9½ P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE,
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the

PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.

CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..$120 | Second Cabin..$60
Third Cabin, to Havre..35 | To Southampton..30

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, at 12 o'clock M., with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage, SATURDAY, 6th October.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The steamship PARANA will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, N. F., for Galway, on the 28th August.

For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—THREE STEAMERS A WEEK—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.—TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, and NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. C. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 P. M.

Passengers to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Saturday, Aug. 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on

SATURDAY	Sept. 15
MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.—WE ARE AUTHORized to contradict the report in circulation, that Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer ADRIATIC, is about to resign his command. He will continue in charge of her while she is employed in the Trade.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO., 88 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition, and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND.
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK:—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 22, 7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 23, 8 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 23, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.	Sat., Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.
Sat., Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.	Sund., Aug. 26, 3½ P. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, Red Bank only, 7½ A. M.	Mond., Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
	Mond., Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, 12 M.	Tues., Aug. 28, 4½ P. M.
Tues., Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.	Wed., Aug. 29, 5 P. M.
Wed., Aug. 29, 1 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 30, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	
Sat., Sept. 1, 3½ P. M.	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 12 M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 23, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Sat., 25th, connect, 9½ A. M.	Sat., 25th, connect, 9½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 3½ P. M.	Mon., 27th, connect, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Aug. 27, 10½ A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

CAMP MEETING.—THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER, or TRUMPETER, will leave the Century House Landing, near Kings Bridge, for the Camp Meeting at Sing Sing, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 23, and 24, touching at each of the Harlem River Landings, 86th-st., (Yorkville,) Amos-st., 30th-st., (North River.) Manhattanville, 152d-st., (Carmansville,) Tubby Hook and Spuyten Duyvil. Leaving Century House at 6:30; Harlem, 7; 86th-st., 7:30; and Amos-st., at 8:30 A. M.

Fare from Harlem and vicinity 50 cents; from Amos-st. 25 cents.

Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 4 P. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lake Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, M. TUTHILL, Master, will leave New-York during this week for Stony Brook and Port Jefferson, from the foot of Oliver-st., East River, as follows: On TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 M.; THURSDAY, 23, at 12 M.; and on SATURDAY, 25, at 12 M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct *via* steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Lee advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for baths.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 52 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AT NO. 111 GRAND-ST., THREE DOORS west of Broadway, money advanced on watches, diamonds, jewelry, plate, dry goods and personal property of every description, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, Auctioneer and Broker.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 613d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED TO No. 168 Varick-st., near Charlton-st., where she describes all diseases which afflict humanity; will give you a bird's-eye view of your whole life, &c. Furnished rooms for lying-in women. Terms moderate.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES.
BY ORDER OF HON. JUDGE LEONARD, OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A large assortment of 7-octave pianos, in plain and carved cases, single and double round corners, carved and octagon legs, pearl and ivory keys, plain, carved and serpentine mouldings, pearl inlaid with landscapes, fruits, &c. These pianos are of the first-class, in tone and finish are second to none, and will be sold at an immense sacrifice for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton. Can be seen at the Piano-forte warerooms of McDonald and Co., No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.
New-York, Aug. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, piano-forte manufacturers of this City, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned at No. 358 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.
New-York, Aug. 20, 1860.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

SCHEULTZE & LUDOLFF'S
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE
Piano ... have always recei ... vedt hefi rst ... Prem iu m w er eand ... w hen everin com pet itio nw ith bes tm ... ak ers ofBo ston an dN ew ... Yo rk Ph ilad elph iaa ... B al ti m or ... ee ve n pia no w ar ... ran ted.
No. 452 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 556 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music wishes to teach for her board, in some family residing between 6th and 3d avs., and 15th and 35th sts.; will bring a piano if desired. Address, for two days, A. M. B., No. 99 Stanton-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

SOPRANO.—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSING SUperior musical attainments, desires a situation in church, or to teach singing in a private family or school. Address MUSIC, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therefrom, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm, the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves: to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE ROOM
In the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE GIANT BABY!
ALBINO FAMILY!
WHAT IS IT?
LIVING SKELETON,
All of which the Management is compelled to remove, to give room to
OTHER BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.
Those who have not seen these living wonders can have no idea how great curiosities they are. They must see them soon, or they will be forever too late. They will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, together with the
LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
Flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and
TRAILING ON THE FLOOR AS SHE WALKS,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living. He weighs 1,000 lbs., eats 60 lbs. fish daily, and requires 16 barrels of sea water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH, LIVING SEAL, &c., as
ANGEL FISH, RED SNAPPERS, &c., &c.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING" CALCULATOR,
MONSTER SNAKES, FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY,
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES,
Including that of TOMMY, of the JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Engaged for one week, the celebrated
WREN FAMILY,
A COMPANY OF JUVENILE COMEDIANS,
Of twelve youthful performers, who have elicited the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE PRESS
And the public in every part of this country. They will
APPEAR EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
This week, in a great variety of DANCES, DUETTS, COMIC SONGS, OPERETTAS, DRAMAS, &c., &c.
All these, besides all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embrace not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
Lecture Room Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
IN HIS
ENCHANTED
ENCHANTED
ENCHANTED
ENCHANTED
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
PSYCHOMANTHEUM.
The world-renowned
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
AND
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
WHOSE
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
LAST EVENING
Marked with
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE,
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE.
Ratified to a
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
Being the greatest of all entertainments.
Secure seats at the Box-Office during the day. Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission, 50 cents. Upper Circle, 25 cents.
Matinée on SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist. J. E. Hayes | Prompter	T. S. Cline

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
THURSDAY, Aug. 23.
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchesington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
and		
Miss SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..........LESSEE AND MANAGER.
NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ZOYARA, THE HANLONS, QUAGLIANI, SEBASTIAN, CHARLTON, DUVERNAY, PENTLAND,
and all the Stars.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Last nights of
CINDERELLA.
THOMAS HANLON ON L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.
THE BROTHERS in ASTOUNDING FEATS.
MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, when, by special request, WILLIAM AND GEORGE HANLON
will appear on the TRAPEZE.
The Gymnastic Tournament, by amateur Artists and Gymnastic Pupils, will commence on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst. and end on SATURDAY, Sept. 1. A prize given to champions each night. Also, a view of the Physical Curriculum, in which 50 performers will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE FLORENCES.
ONLY TWO NIGHTS REMAINING OF
THEIR BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1860,
DOMBEY & SON.

Capt. Ed'ard Cuttle, (as played by him with astonishing success upwards of 25 nights)...Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Susan Nipper..........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
FLORENCE QUICKSTEP..Orchestra led by Mr. NOLL
The whole to conclude with the great comic drama of
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, (and six other characters, with songs and dances)..........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Barney, an Irish Lad..........Mr. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW, Friday, Farewell Benefit of Mr. Florence.

A great bill. The theatre will be decorated and brilliantly illuminated in honor of the visit of the Colonel, officers and members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the famous Lindsay Blues, and the N. Y. Florence Association. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL, and GEO. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
Unquestionably the most talented troupe in existence, at HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, and every evening, all the newest features of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, with Burlesque, Opera, Comedy, Tragedy and Farce, by the great stars, Birch, Unsworth, Eugene, Campbell, Griffin, Olveiria, Hooley, Donniken, Mellville, Reeves, Ashe, &c., &c., ending each evening with a new and laughable afterpiece. For full particulars see programme. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This magnificent collection, open DAY and EVENING, and contains
SOHN'S great painting of
"DIANA SURPRISED AT THE BATH."
STEINBRUCK'S great painting of
"THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI."
BECKER'S great painting of
"THE REAPERS' RETURN HOME,"
with over one hundred and twenty choice PAINTINGS and STATUES. Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
The performance will commence with
MONTE CRISTO.
After which, TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.
Concluding with
HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.,
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT fail to visit the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET and MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—Statesmen, Orators, Philosophers, Murderers, Thieves, &c., &c. Complete Phrenological Delineations of Character with full descriptions given when desired.

GOLDSMITH'S STEREOSCOPIC MUSEUM, Nos. 921 and 933 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Admission 25 cents. Writing Academy same building. Each pupil will receive the personal instruction of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ℔ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "DIVIDEND TO POLICY-HOLDERS," of 27 ℔ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNING CLASS.

Prize-Fight Between Australian Kelly and Dan. Kerrigan for $1,000 a Side.

KELLY LOSES BY A FOUL BLOW.

The first prize-fight which has created any great interest among the "sporting men" of this City, since the "great international" affair between HEENAN and SAYERS, was fought on Tuesday last, near Island Pond, in the town of Brighton, Essex County, Vermont, between JAMES KELLY and DANIEL KERRIGAN, for $1,000 a side. Both the men are well known here to their class. KERRIGAN, who is an Irishman, 25 years of age, has heretofore been the victor in many fights, not considered of great importance by the fraternity and therefore not elaborately reported in the sporting papers. KELLY is also an Irishman, 28 years of age, and is reported to have made the "longest prize-fight on record" while in Australia, since which time he has been known as "Australian KELLY" among his associates. KERRIGAN is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and, when in fighting condition, weighs 141 pounds; while KELLY is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and on Tuesday weighed 154 pounds. The preliminary arrangements for the fight were made some six weeks ago, and from that time until the meeting near Island Pond, both men had been in active training. The party of men who left here to witness the encounter, and those who joined them on the route, all succeeded in reaching the Island Pond Railway station, without any unpleasant interference from the authorities, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, they proceeded to the ground, and soon after their arrival there the men were ready for the fray. The friends of KERRIGAN were far more numerous on the ground, and were offering large odds on their man, as high as 100 to 75, and in some instances 100 to 60 being freely offered on KERRIGAN, but even this tempting offer found no takers. KELLY'S friends had all been estranged or discouraged by the result of his battle with ED. PRICE, and the few that were on the spot did not seem disposed to make investments. The owner of the farm lent his aid in the selection of a level spot, and soon a decision was made. The accommodating farmer loaned his scythe and rake, to get the spot in condition, and speedily all was ready to set up the ring. JACK MONTGOMERY produced a set of stakes, that had been elaborately finished in a lathe. Under his distinguished supervision the ring was soon pitched, and an outer ring formed, and to his personal care the reporters are indebted for the best places from which to see the combat. Prof. MONTGOMERY was assisted in pitching the ring by the High Sheriff of the County, who swung a sturdy sledge during the stake-driving ceremonies, and also three selectmen of the town, and divers Grand Jurors of the county, looked on with approving smiles. The mistress of the farm-house near by loaned all her chairs to the distinguished strangers, and, in fact, so kind were both the farmer and his wife, that MONTGOMERY stepped into the ring, and, in a short speech, proposed a subscription for their benefit. The hat went around, and the result was fifteen good and lawful dollars, which were at once handed over to the woman, to her great joy.

The august assemblage was now quiet, but anxious, and soon the chief actors in the scene presented themselves.

THE FIGHT.

A few minutes past 11 o'clock KELLY entered the ring, modestly tossing in his cap with the remark to KIT BURNS, "Well, here she goes, Kit." He was cheered, and took his seat. He seemed confident, though slightly nervous, and in reply to some remarks from the bystanders he said, "I think it's my turn to win to-day; I can't be unlucky always. If I can't win to-day, I never can." At twenty-four minutes past 7 KERRIGAN tossed up his cap, and immediately followed it. As he entered KELLY left his corner, crossed over to KERRIGAN, and taking his hand observed, with a pleasant smile, "Hillo, old top, we've met at last." KELLY was attended by HARRY FINEGAN and HEN WINKLE as seconds, JOHN WOODS as bottle-holder, and THOMAS GREW as umpire. KERRIGAN'S friends were JOHN MONAGAN and JAMES WHITE, seconds; KIT BURNS, bottle-holder, and BARNEY FORC, umpire.

KELLY'S colors were white twilled silk, with a red striped border; KERRIGAN'S, black silk with blue cross-bar. But little time was consumed in choosing a referee, Mr. CHARLES GODFREY, of Boston, proving acceptable to both parties. KERRIGAN won the choice of corners, and selected one in which a slight rise of ground gave him a supposed advantage. Both men had on their spiked fighting-shoes when they entered the ring, and also their flannel breeches and their stockings under their other dress, so that when the word was given to strip both were soon ready. MONAGHAN, having some doubts as to KELLY'S spikes, went to his corner and measured them, but found them none too long. KERRIGAN now crossed to KELLY, with a roll of bills in his hand, and said: "KELLY, I've some money here I'd like to bet you on the result of this fight." KELLY responded: "DAN, I haven't the first dollar; not a dollar." KERRIGAN, with the remark, "You used to have it," went back to his corner. There were other offers made by the Kerrigan men to lay out money on their favorite, giving heavy odds, but there were no takers. All being now ready, Mr. J. GALLAGHER, of Boston, was appointed time-keeper, the principals and seconds shook hands, the referee cautioned the seconds to keep their places in their respective corners and not follow their principals about the ring, the men were stripped, and at 7:41 A. M. "Time" was called for.

First Round.—Both men came up smiling and eager, Kerrigan going to the scratch, and there maintaining his position without leaving it an inch, as the slight rise of ground gave him an advantage. Kelly made the fighting from the first word. But little time was lost in sparring, though it was evident that Kelly's longer arms gave him an advantage in the outfighting, if he was cautious, and could make the best of it. After fiddling a few seconds to get the measure of his man, Kelly led off with his left, at the same time trying with his right at the body; the left caught Kerrigan slightly on the mouth, but the right was ineffective. After a moment's sparring, both men rushed for the clinch, and after some sharp infighting, they fell nearly together, Kerrigan having slightly the advantage, and winning the first fall. This round occupied 1 min. 45 sec.

Second Round.—Both came up at the word, and sparred for a few seconds; Kelly led off with his left at Kerrigan's nose, which was easily stopped, and the right on the body was too light to do much damage. As Kerrigan came up, Finegan noticed the blood from his mouth, which had been drawn by Kelly's left in the first round, and claimed "first blood for Kelly," which claim was allowed. They clinched and struggled a moment for the fall, which Kerrigan won. Time, 30 sec.

Third Round.—Both quick at the call; Kerrigan acting all the time on the defensive. Both sparred for an opening, but one or two offers were made by both parties, but no effective blows were struck. In the clinch Kelly was thrown. Time, 1 min. 50 sec.

Fourth Round.—Kelly led off with a terrific right-hand blow at the body, which was stopped by Kerrigan. Some sharp half-arm hitting. Kelly led his left at the cheek, but missed it, and was countered by Kerrigan. As they came to the clinch, Kerrigan, by a severe upper-cut with the right, caught Kelly on the cheek, cutting a curious round hole, which bled freely during the rest of the battle. Here Kerrigan's friends offered 100 to 25 on their man; no takers. Kelly was thrown. Time, 1 min.

Fifth Round.—Kelly led with his left, and caught Kerrigan on the cheek, but the blow lacked power, and left no perceptible mark. Some sparring but no hitting, and in the clinch Kelly was thrown. Time, 2 min., 30 sec.

Sixth Round.—This round was nearly a repetition of the last. Kelly seemed to be getting weak in his legs, and was easily thrown. Time, 1 min.

Seventh Round.—Kerrigan up first at the call. When Kelly came up he appeared to have got his second wind, and to be much stronger than before. He instantly rushed in, and after an ineffectual attempt by Kerrigan to stop his rush by straight hitting, Kelly caught him and gave him a heavy cross-buttock throw, falling heavily on him. Time, 1 min. 30 sec.

Eighth Round.—Kelly remarked in his corner "I'll make him fight me to-day," and came first to the scratch. Kelly led off, and caught Kerrigan on the jaw with his left, Kerrigan being cautious—long sparring, each trying to get a promising opening. At last, they simultaneously rushed for a clinch, when, after some sharp in-fighting and fibbing, Kelly forced him to the ropes, and tried to hold him so as to punish him, but Kerrigan would not be held, and struggled for the throw, when Kelly threw him heavily. This round was all for Kelly, and closed with enthusiastic cheering for him. Time, 4 min. 20 sec.

Ninth Round.—Both slow to time, and much fatigued by their look; they went cautiously to work; no straight-out hitting, but they soon came to a clinch, when the fibbing was all in Kelly's favor, and Kerrigan's seconds called frantically for him to go down, but before he could obey instructions, Kelly threw him heavily. Time, 2 min. 15 sec.

Tenth Round.—This was one of the quickest rounds fought. Kelly rushed at his foe, and after a lengthy struggle threw him. Blows all too light to be specially noticed. Time, 1 min. 20 sec.

Eleventh Round.—Both slow, but Kelly very determined. After some slight shoving, Kelly tried to clinch, but Kerrigan got away. Kelly aimed a heavy blow at him with his right, but Kerrigan saw it coming and dropped to his knees, and the blow caught him after he was down. "'Foul," claimed by Kerrigan's umpire, but the referee decided that the blow was not intentionally foul. He, however, cautioned Kelly. Time, 30 sec.

Twelfth Round.—Kelly got in two severe blows on the body, which winded Kerrigan; he then rushed at him and threw him with great force. Time, 15 sec.

Thirteenth Round.—Kelley came up bleeding from the mouth—he at once rushed in for the clinch. Having come together there was some severe fibbing in favor of Kelly; they fought to the ropes, when Kelly went down easily. Time, 1 min.

Fourteenth Round.—They sparred a few seconds, then came to the clinch, when Kelly fibbed Kerrigan severely, receiving slightly in return. Kelly at the last threw him a heavy fall. Time, 1 min. and 20 sec.

Fifteenth Round.—Kelly got in his right and left, and Kerrigan finding the territory too hot for him, got down; Kelly striking him as he fell on his knees. "Foul" claimed by Kerrigan's umpire—not allowed, but Kelly again cautioned. Time, 1 min. 30 sec.

Seventeenth Round.—This round was short and in favor of Kelly; Kerrigan got down easily. Time, 25 sec.

Eighteenth Round.—This was a long round, the time being mainly occupied in sparring for the chances. The hitting all in Kelly's favor. Kerrigan dropped. Time, 2 min. 45 sec.

Nineteenth Round.—Here the tide of battle changed, and after severe hitting in Kerrigan's favor, he threw Kelly heavily. Time, 57 sec.

Twentieth Round.—Very short and hits very light, the belligerents coming to the wrestle at once, when Kelly won the throw. Time, 40 sec.

Twenty-first Round.—This was nearly like the preceding one, Kerrigan going down easily. Time, 1 min. 30 sec.

Twenty-second Round.—Kelly furious, hitting out right and left; Kerrigan got down. Time, 45 sec.

Twenty-third Round.—Kelly rushed in at once; Kerrigan dropped quickly down; Kelly struck him when on his knees. "Foul" claimed; not allowed. Time, 1 min. 7 sec.

Twenty-fourth Round.—The hitting in this round was all in Kerrigan's favor, and at the conclusion of it Kelly's face showed the marks of severe punishment. Kerrigan threw him with great force. Time, 1 min. 50 sec.

Twenty-fifth Round.—On this round, Kelly again struck his adversary after he was on his knees; "foul" was claimed, and the Referee stepped into the ring and announced that Kerrigan had won the battle, by Kelly's foul blow. Time of last round, 1 min. 45 sec. Time of whole fight, 45 minutes.

The party now broke up, and the members thereof proceeded to their homes in the most orderly and quiet manner.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

A South Carolina Protest Against Disunion.

A Strong and Sensible Letter from Hon. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina—Review and Denunciation of the Disunionists.

From the Charleston Courier.

GRENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the Courier:

It would seem, from the recent publications of Messrs. KEITT, ORR and BOYCE, that South Carolina will soon have to secede from the Federal Union, either alone or in company with the other Southern States, or a portion of them. These gentlemen declare that the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency is certain—that on the happening of such an event, prompt and immediate secession of the Southern States must ensue.

Is the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic sufficient cause for the destruction of the Federal Government and all the horrows of civil war and revolution? This is a grave and momentous question, and should be calmly and dispassionately considered in all its bearings before it is answered by the patriot and statesman. They who consider the Union of the States an injury and a curse to the South, and are disunionists *per se*, will, of course, answer "fearfully" in the affirmative. Their minds are already made up, and their purpose formed. To them it is a matter of no consequence how an event so desirable is brought about.

But there are others who think differently of the Federal Union. They have seen this American Republic, the only free Government in the world, prosper and flourish as no Government ever did in ancient or modern times. In the course of seventy or eighty years we have increased from thirteen States to thirty-three States, from three millions of people to thirty millions, from poverty and weakness to wealth, power and grandeur, unsurpassed by the oldest and greatest nations of the earth. A wilderness, covering a vast continent, has been converted into towns, cities and cultivated fields. During all this time every one has enjoyed the most perfect freedom and security in all his right as a citizen. At home and abroad we have commanded the respect and admiration of the world. In the remotest corners of the earth an American citizen knows and feels that he has a Government able and willing to protect him, and that no power on earth dare molest him.

It is natural that they who thus reflect, and remember the farewell advice of the Father of his Country, *that union and liberty are inseparable*—who know from history, in all ages, the horrors of civil war, and the dangers of revolution to liberty and civil government—should wish and earnestly desire the perpetuity of the Republic under which they live so happily. With such, one may well reason and argue without giving offence, and ask for a calm and dispassionate determination before they decide on breaking up their Government, and running the hazard of forming a better one.

The probability is that the Black Republican candidate will be elected President of the United States. It is a grievous misfortune, and one to be deeply lamented by every citizen of the South. But it must be remembered that the Southern States will have brought this misfortune, grievous as it may be, on themselves, by their own divisions and party strife. Nothing can be more clearly shown. It was predicted at the time, and the South forewarned of the impending danger.

In the unfortunate disruption of the Democratic Party at Charleston, which I did all that I could do, amidst the hisses and assaults of an excited community, to prevent, I saw the triumph of the Black Republicans in the ensuing Presidential election. I stated in a letter writted and published immediately afterwards, that the Southern States would be divided into three bitterly hostile factions, that a Black Republican President would be elected, and that *these petty divisions of the South would utterly defeat a union of the South in any scheme of disunion.* It is true in religion and in politics, that the nearer sects and parties approach without assimilating, the more bitter they are towards each other.

If the seceding members of the Charleston Convention had retained their seats in that body, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, or others equally acceptable to the Southern States, would have been the nominees of the Democratic Party for President and Vice-President. It was a well-ascertained fact that DOUGLAS could not, under any contingency, get the two-thirds vote requisite to a nomination. After a number of ballotings the friends of Judge DOUGLAS would have cast their votes for HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE, DICKINSON or some one else acceptable to the South. But after the withdrawal of a portion of the Southern delegates they became excited and more disposed to adhere to their candidate. The adjournment to Baltimore was for the purpose of giving the friends of Judge DOUGLAS, in the seceding States, an opportunity of sending delegates in place of those who withdrew. This fact I know.

LINCOLN will be elected President in consequence of this disruption of the Democratic Party. He will be elected by *one-third* of the voters of the United States! Two-thirds of the votes polled will actually be cast against him!! And yet he will be elected by the division of the opposition! He will barely get a majority of the non-slaveholding votes, and none in the slaveholding States. In New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana, he will not receive a majority of the votes, but carry those States, and perhaps Oregon and some others by a plurality vote. BELL and EVERETT will carry Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and perhaps Louisiana and Florida. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will have South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, California, and, perhaps, Missouri, Louisiana and Florida, if the first is not given to DOUGLAS, and the two latter to BELL.

If elected LINCOLN will come into power with two-thirds of the people of the United States opposed to his Administration! This ought, in some measure, to appease the apprehensions of those who affect to be so much alarmed for the South. *His Administration will commence a weak one, and it is not probable that he can, backed by one-third of the people of the United States, seriously injure and oppress the other two-thirds.*

But we have another check on his ability to do mischief. A majority of the Senate of the United States will be opposed to his Administration, and no bill can become a law till it receives the sanction of the Senate. This majority in the Senate cannot be changed for several years to come. It is doubtful, too, as to the majority of the House of Representatives. More than likely the the next election will give a majority of the memcers of the House in opposition to the Black Republicans. This is to be inferred from the popular vote of two-thirds against LINCOLN in the Presidential election.

Mr. FILLMORE became President of the United States with a worse record than LINCOLN has on the Slavery question, and he went out of office a very popular man at the South! He signed the Fugitive Slave Bill, which LINCOLN is pledged to enforce. He prevented blood-shed and civil war in New-Mexico and Texas, which Taylor was about to inflict on the country. According to Senator BENJAMIN'S speech, LINCOLN does not stand pledged to the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, or to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or to the prohibition of the Slave-trade between the States, or to the acquisition of more slave territory.

Judging from the course pursued by other Presidents, and that policy which usually governs politicians whilst in power, instead of doing any rash, violent or unconstitutional act to injure or offend those opposed to him, it is likely LINCOLN will pursue a very cautious, politic and wise course towards the South. *It cannot be in the nature of any man elevated to the Presidency to wish to see the Government broken up under his Administration, the Republic dismembered and the country plunged in a civil war.* Very likely his great effort will be to acquire popularity in the Southern States, and appease their opposition by a rigid adherence to the Constitution and respect for the rights of the South. It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the Administration of LINCOLN than they have under any Democratic Administration. It may be that "Old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people! At least we should give him a trial.

The election of a President, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, is no ground whatever for breaking up the Republic, no matter how bitterly opposed to him we may be. We must wait and decide on his acts and measures; nothing less will justify us in the eyes of the world, or in the opinions of our own people. To inculcate the notion that a portion of the citizens of a Republic may break up and revolutionize their Government, because they have been defeated in their choice of a Chief Magistrate, is the repudiation of the first principles of republicanism, and sanctioning that which leads inevitably to lawless despotism.

Before any such movement is put on foot, it would be well for Messrs. KEITT, ORR and BOYCE to ascertain and see whether such a measure is likely to be acceptable to their party generally; and especially whether the friends of BELL, the Union candidate—whether the supporters of Judge DOUGLAS in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and the adherents of General HOUSTON in Texas—will coöperate with their opponents, the Breckinridge party South, in such a movement. To suppose so, shows credulity beyond my comprehension.

Then the question arises, is it proper for South Carolina to to take the initiative again in a disunion movement? Twice already have she failed, after mounting boldly to the precipice and looking over. Nor has she won any laurels for wisdom and statesmanship in these threatened disruptions of her Government. Virginia was so discorteous as to not even to accept of our invitation to meet in consultation on her own wrongs and injuries. Col. ORR thinks South Carolina should not act without Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi' The Colonel knows very well that he is perfectly safe in waiting for Georgia. He would not be more so in waiting for Maryland or Kentucky.

This agitation of disunion is calculated, too, to damage seriously the prospects of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in the Southern States. BELL'S party and DOUGLAS' friends North and South will make cadital out of it, to the injury of BRECKINRIDGE.

I go for BRECKINRIDGE in this contest with all my heart, and will say, under existing circumstances, that it shows a want of wisdom or fealty to the South for any Southern man to oppose him. Nothing can be more injudicious than the starting of a Douglas ticket in any Southern State. Its only tendency will be to give the vote of the State to BELL, and paralyze the strength of the South. Nor do I think any Breckinridge ticket should be started in a non-slaveholding State. Its effect will be to give the vote of such State to the Black Republicans. It would be much better to have DOUGLAS in the Presidency than LINCOLN. But it is almost certain that if two Democratic tickets are run in the Northern States, that Judge DOUGLAS will not carry a single State.

It was a great misfortune and a great wrong that Judge DOUGLAS' friends should have urged his claims so strongly as they did in the Charleston Convention. The South was entitled to the President. Three of the last Presidents were Northern men. The election depended on the South. She had the Democratic strength in a great degree. The South was prejudiced against DOUGLAS, and no doubt many of the Seceders had rather see LINCOLN elected.

The Charleston Convention ought to have been composed of National Demobrats, and then there would have been no division in our ranks. Mr. YANCEY and his friends had no more right to a seat in the Convention than Mr. R. B. RHETT and his friends had. They stood on the same platform, and I thought, and so said to my Convention friends, that they evinced unnecessary squeamishness after following Mr. YANCEY out of the Convention, to refuse the proffered lead of Mr. RHETT after they got out.

With uncommon ability, Mr. BOYCE, in 1851, exposed the folly of separate State action and secession. Why he has now changed I am at a loss to know. It would be well for him to take up some of his old arguments and answer them. He might find it hard to do. But still, until they are answered, they must have their influence on the public mind.

Col. ORR declared in the Charlestown Convention, and sealed it with an oath, "So help me God, whilst the Federal Government is administered on Constitutional principles, neither my hand nor my voice shall ever be raised against this Union." Now, the election of ABE LINCOLN will violate no Constitutional principle or provision of the Constitution. When such violation occurs under LINCOLN'S Administration, the whole South may be united, and policy and patriotism that we should wait till the violation occurs.

It may be that I am mistaken in supposing Slavery to be out of the reach of the assaults of its foes, and if so I will be as ready as any one to defend it at the sacrifice of the Union itself, as much as I value the Union. But I am not willing to act prematurely when there is no danger. As to dissolving the Union on a mere abstraction, the right to carry slaves wherever slaveholders desire to carry them, and where they would be worthless if carried, I am opposed to it now and forever; and shall endeavor to defend the rights of the South in the Union, where I think they have been heretofore properly defended, and may still be defended if the South is true to herself and united in that defence.

That all who were disunionists should have rejoiced at the breaking up of the Democratic Convention in Charleston is very natural. They saw in that movement the destruction of the National Democracy and their defeat in the coming Presidential election. They saw in the future the election of a Black Republican, and knew what a powerful lever it would be in their hands to wield against the Union. But that any friend to the Federal Union and lover of the peace and quiet of the Republic should have rejoiced at such a dire calamity is most amazing. The Democratic Party had been the friends of the South and the rights of the States, the true supporters and defenders of the Constitution, and the only just and wise rulers of the Government from its foundation to the present time. Under their Administration the boundaries of the Republic had been enlarged by the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon. The rights and honor of the Republic had been gallantly defended in a war with Great Britain and with Mexico. How any patriot could chuckle and grin over he death of this glorious old party, is more than I can comprehend.

But it does seem that, for years past, there has been at the South a systematic organization to weaken and drive from the Democratic Party all who stand by it and fight for it in the Northern States. Their aim is to sectionalize parties, as the Black Republicans have done at the North! as the Federalists did during the war of 1812!—all of which WASHINGTON denounced as fatal to the Republic, fatal to our independence, and fatal to Liberty itself!

Disunion—a word of horrible import to the illustrious sages of the Republic, one which was not to be breathed by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, and JACKSON—is now in the mouth of every flippant politician, certain newspaper editors, half-educated schoolboy, and unthinking mortal. It is the high road to office and popularity, and he who dares repeat the dying behest of the Father of his Country is branded a traitor. The same feeling is manifested in the Northern States by the Black Republicans and John Brown sympathizers. Well may it be said, we have fallen on evil times; and that "those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

To consummate this folly it is proposed for South Carolina to march out of the Union solitary and alone. That if left alone we shall do very well, and if an attempt is made to force us back the South will rally to the rescue. *We had better not depend on being let alone if we oppose the collection of duties.* We may withdraw our Members of Congress and no one will disturb us. In 1851 President FILLMORE did not manifest any disposition to let us alone. He sent troops to Charleston. Gen. JACKSON did the same in 1831. We must not, therefore, expect to be let alone. Will the other Southern States rally to our assistance in doing that which they themselves think it advisable not to do? Would it not be more prudent to get them to unite with us beforehand? And if they will not unite in our action, for us to stay with them till some act is done which will unite the South?

There is no doubt at all that if the whole South were united in any course, they would take care of themselves in any emergency. The proper course for South Carolina to pursue is to say to the other Southern States she is ready to act with them, and to wait their action, whatever that may be. This will prevent her playing before high Heaven a ridiculous farce or a bloody tragedy. B. F. PERRY.

GREENVILLE, C. H., Aug. 13, 1860.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at her dock in Boston at 2¼ P. M. yesterday. Her mails were forwarded by the steamboat train *via* Stonington, due in New-York this morning. The newspaper bag of the Associated Press, however, was got off by the land train, *via* New-Haven, and arrived in this City at midnight. We subjoin a few details of interest, in addition to the dispatch received from Cape Race.

The Calcutta and China mails were to leave Marseilles for London Friday afternoon.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, June 16.

The rebels occupy Foo Chow, and sacrifice life and property, the Imperialists are crest-fallen, the native inhabitants are flying in alarm, and trade is suspended.

HONG KONG, Saturday, June 23.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS arrived here on the 21st, and preceeded for the North. Sir HOPE GRANT, with troops and transports, has also proceeded northward.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 12—10 P. M.

In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather the Bourse is flat to-day. Rentes opened at 68f. 10c., and are now at 68f. 5c.

NAPLES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee at Naples, which continues its secret sittings, had mysteriously distributed to the army the following proclamation, dated the 29th of July:

If you are told that the Government has been generous in granting the Statuto, and that it is sincere in maintaining it, answer that the permanence of the foreign corps is a manifest violation of the Constitution, which they have made you swear to observe. Admitting that we may have to proceed to the election of Deputies, can it be done under the menace of foreign bayonets? The Government declares itself favorable to the war of Italian independence, but can it, when keeping foreigners in its service, love the nation? The Government says it respects the army, but can it respect you when it has no confidence in you? And do you not see that it dishonors you, and makes you perjure yourselves, by calling on you to swear to what it purposes maintaining by the help of foreign troops? The only way, therefore, fellow-citizens, is to take your resolution at once, and set yourselves right with the people, who are anxious to escape from the present state of uncertainty, and will do so before long. Gen. GARIBALDI has affirmed that you are brave, that he will lead you to glory, and secure your well-being. Take courage and join the people; let us sweep away the foreigners who suck our blood, and we shall then all be free sons of our beloved country.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HUNGARIAN AGITATION.

Venice Correspondence of Le Nord.

THURSDAY, Aug. 2, 1860.

The troubles which from time to time agitate Hungary, seem in these latter days to assume extraordinary proportions. Thus, the Hungarian regiments stationed in Nenetia hnve for some weeks past been the objects of the strictest surveillance. If we may believe the rumors that are current there was an intention of nothing less than effecting the desertion of large detachments of these troops the side of the Mantua fortifications. These desertions were only stopped by the treachery of one of the accomplices.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Bienville—Health of the City Good—Increase of the Coolie Trade.

The United States Mail steamship *Bienville*, D. BULLOCK Commander, from New-Orleans the 15th inst., and Havana at noon of the 18th, arrived at 1:30 P. M. yesterday.

The *Bienville* has made a very quick run up, and brings the heaviest cargo ever shipped by steamer from Havana to this port.

There was nothing of general interest transpiring at Havana. Most of the Spanish fleet were absent on cruises.

The United States screw-steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Comdg. T. A. CRAVEN, left Matamoras on the 18th inst. for Pensacola, for supplies, and to recruit her crew.

The health of Havana was considered remarkably good for the season—the absence of disease being attributed to an unusual scarcity of rain.

The coolie trade seems to be rapidly increasing.

Exchanges are very irregular, London, 60 days sight, 15@15½ premium; New-York, 60 days sight, 2½@4 premium; New-Orleans, short sight, 3½@5 premium.

We are indebted to Purser PATTEN, of the *Bienville*, for favors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met at Police Head-quarters yesterday afternoon, all the members being present. It having been reported that Capt. SQUIRES and Sergeant LAFFLIN took a too active part in the recent Republican primary election in their Ward, the General Superintendent was instructed to inquire into the matter and report to the Board. Officer MCCARTY, of the Twenty-first Ward was dismissed from the force for sleeping on his post. Capt. SEAMAN, of the Fourth Ward, who was suspended from duty two or three months since for alleged insubordination and disobedience of orders, was brought to trial before Commissioners BOWEN and ACTON. Sergeants WILLIAMS and BROOKS, of the Fourth Ward, testified that the Captain had been absent from the Station-house for a whole day at a time on sundry occasions. Onee his family came to the Station-house in search of him. Superintendent KENNEDY testified that the Captain had no permission to absent himself from duty on those occasions. Capt. SEAMAN swore that he was sick on the day his family inquired for him, and that supposing his wife had gone to Troy, he had spent the night at a friend's house. He declined to give the name of his friend. Dr. JOHNSON testified to having visited Capt. SEAMAN on that day, and found him lying in bed, quite sick. The case was brought to a close, but no decision was rendered. Capt. SEAMAN, during his suspension of many weeks, has frequently demanded a trial, but did not succeed in getting it until to-day.

PROTECTIVE LABOR ASSOCIATION.—A Protective Labor Association, lately organized under the name of the "Commonwealth," and having at present some sixty members, held a meeting last evening at Convention Hall, in Wooster-street. About forty persons were present. The President of the Association, Mr. A. T. DEAN, explained the objects of the Commonwealth, which, he said, proposed to better the condition of the laboring classes by enabling them to enjoy a larger share of the fruits of their labor than fell to their lot under the present relations of capital and labor. This was to be done by organizing joint stock companies, and doing away with middle men and capitalists. The Association first proposed to get up a joint stock bakery, and eventually to extend the system to other branches of industry. Mr. HENRY O. BAKER gave a further explanation of the aims of the society, and said that the principles of their organization was to be the same as that of the new fire insurance companies, in which the capital invested draws 7 per cent. interest, and the surplus profits are divided among the insured in the shape of scrip, drawing 6 per cent. interest, the money meantime accumulating as a permanent fund to secure all parties against loss. Mr. BAKER was followed by Mr. IRA B. DAVIS, who took a more revolutionary view of the matter, and denounced capitalists as leeches and drones upon society, sucking the life-blood and energies of the masses. After the election of some minor officers, the meeting adjourned.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden. Accordidg to the weekly statement, the number of emigrants arrived at this port up to the present date was 68,750, against 51,440 arrived here during the same time last year; 2,772 had arrived during the past week. The number of inmates in the various institutions under the care of the Board amounts to 751. The balance of the commutation fund in the bank amounts to $18,652 70. Receipts during this week, $6,222; disbursements during the same time, $1,783 72. No business of importance being before the Board, it adjourned after ordering the payment of the debts to the various counties of the State for the care of indigent emigrants during the past six months, amounting in all to $6,436 70.

QUARANTINE AND THE HEATH OF THE PORT.—The unusually warm weather has not thus far unfavorably influenced the health of this port. Few vessels arrive at Quarantine with any contagious or infectious diseases. There are, however, several vessels detained at the Lower Quarantine whose presence in the City might be dangerous, and two patients are reported on board of the floating hospital sick with fever. There is also a large number of vessels at the Upper Quarantine anchorage, detained for the purpose of ventilation. Thus far no sickness has occurred among the stevedores or lightermen, which argues a healthy condition of vessels arriving from the West Indies. Vessels from these ports, with the exception of Havana, Sagua la Grande, Matanzas and Honduras, have arrived in a healthy state.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—In making the announcement yesterday of the Professors elected in this Institution, some typographical errors occurred in the portion relating to Dr. REESE. It should have read: "D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence." We understand that the Faculty are not yet complete, and that Professors of Chemical Medicine and Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Sanitary Science, and of Physiology, are to be appointed before the opening of the preliminary course of lectures, which will commence Sept. 17, 1860.

A STRANGER ROBBED.—Last evening, as a stranger named DEAN SYMONDS, stopping at the Pacific Hotel, was coming out of LAURA KEENE'S theater, some dexterous thief robbed him of a wallet containing $490. A hole about four inches long had been cut in his pantaloons, and the wallet extracted. The money was all in bills, $200 of which were on the St. Albans Bank, Vt., and $98 on the Asheleot Bank.

RUN OVER.—EDWARD DONAVAN, the driver of an ice-cart, while passing through Seventh-street yesterday, fell from his vehicle, one wheel of which passed over his head, causing very dangerous injuries. He was taken to his residence, corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue B, and attended by a physician.

ASSAULTED BY ROWDIES.—A man named WM. MOON was found, early yesterday morning, lying in Mercer-street, and suffering from the effects of severe injuries inflicted, as he said, by a gang of rowdies at a groggery in the vicinity. He was taken to his residence, No. 146 West Broadway.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening FRANK O'BRIEN, a lad 4 years of age, was run over and fatally injured by a car on the Eighth-avenue road, at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street. He was conveyed to his home by the Police.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. EDWARD MCCANN, residing at No. 197 East Eleventh-street, was dangerously burned, yesterday morning, by the explosion of a can of camphene, which she was using to light a fire.

Wide-Awake Meetings.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN WIDE-AWAKE GUARD.

Last evening this body had a meeting and drill at No. 275 Bleecker-street. About fifty persons executed a series of simple military evolutions before Capt. H. C. ROBE. A large number of members, who were thorough military men, occupied the side seats. Among the parties subjected to the drill were a Supervisor, a candidate for Member of Congress, a candidate for Alderman, and an indefinite number of embryo Councilmen. The officers of this Company are men well known among our City Military:

Captain, H. C. Robe; First Lieutenant, A. H. Keech; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Porter; Third Lieutenant, Eugene Ward; Fourth Lieutenant, Jas. Galway; Orderly Sergeant, R. H. Clark; Second Sergeant, Wm. Kissam; Third Sergeant, Geo. Keyser; Corporal, Humphrey Ayres.

The Treasurer, S. GRISWOLD, reported the purchase of one hundred uniforms, fifty cressets, and fifty flags, and other articles, at an expense of $222 14, which had been paid, and there was a balance of $73 86 still on hand. Fifteen persons were added to the roll, and a Ward parade was ordered for next Wednesday evening.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD WIDE-AWAKES.

This body was also organized temporarily last evening, by the selection of Ald. JOHN H. BRADY as President, WM. CARLOCK, JAMES J. HARRIS and JOHN S. VREELAND, Vice Presidents; ISAAC M. PHYFE, Treasurer, and S. VAN RIPER and G. W. KEELY as Secretaries. The club meet again on Friday night, at No. 72 Le Roy-place, to perfect their organization.

MEETING OF THE KNICKERBOCKER "WIDE AWAKES."

A meeting of this Club was held last night at the head-quarters of the Republican Campaign Club. The attendance was chiefly composed of young Republicans of the different Wards in this City. The object of the meeting was principally to organize an Artillery Company, which will be commanded by Capt. BELCHER. The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. C. TUCKER, who acted as Chairman. Addresses were delivered by Capt. BELCHER and others, and the Club was organized and will act as an Artillery Company during the campaign. Several members of the Scott Life Guard enrolled themselves in the corps, and will, no doubt, tend to make this Club as efficient as any in the City.

Police Reports.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Wm. Cummings, an Irishman, who keeps a drinking-saloon at No. 259 West Twenty-sixth-street, was admitted last night to the New-York Hospital, suffering severely from a pistol-shot wound in the ankle. It would appear that Cummings had some words with a man named John Burns, who lives in the second story of the same house, in regard to the sum of $15, which the latter owed him. After quarreling for some time, Burns left the saloon, when Cummings took a horse-pistol and followed him to the sidewalk. Hastening up to Burns he struck him a violent blow on the head with some heavy instrument, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Burns immediately turned upon his assailant and clinched with him. During the scuffle which ensued, Burns became possessed of the pistol and discharged it at his antagonist. The charge, consisting of five or six slugs, took effect in the lower portion of Cummings' right leg, penetrating the ankle joint. One or more of the slugs were forced down into the foot. Officer O'Reilley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, hastened to the spot, and succeeded in separating the men. Burns was taken to the Station-house, where his wound was dressed by the Police Surgeon, while Cummings was conveyed to the Hospital. His injuries are considered extremely serious, as there are four distinct wounds, which will probably render the amputation of the foot necessary. The slugs were extracted by Drs. Wier and Tuttle. Cummings and Burns both have families, who reside in the house where the affray occurred, and both had been drinking considerably. Burns was locked up for examination.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

John K. Jay, a colored man, was arrested yesterday, charged with having in January last broken into the house of Engine Company No. 10, in Eighty-second-street, and robbed it of about $50 worth of clothing, the property of three of the members of the Company. He was suspected at the time, but eluded the police and fled to Chicago. On Monday he returned to the City, and yesterday was apprehended and locked up. It is reported that a charge of forgery is also to be preferred against him.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Sarah Ward, an Irishwoman, was arrested yesterday at her shop, No. 51 Baxter-street, charged with feloniously receiving a quantity of clothing and jewelry, the proceeds of a burglary perpetrated recently on the premises of Frederick Wetzel, No. 8 James-street. On her arrest she confessed having purchased some of the stolen property from Geo. Conklin, now in the Tombs. Justice WELSH locked her up to answer the charge.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Jacob Nickenstine was arrested on Wednesday, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the City Bank, at Perth Amboy, N. J., to Henry Volger, of No. 98 Centre-street, who gave him good money for it. Jas. Wilson and James McMann were also arrested charged with passing a similar counterfeit to Jacob Aaron, of No. 230 Division-street. The accused were all locked up by Justice BRENNAN for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM MACHINERY.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Wednesday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of JOSEPH RAWSON, a boy 9 years of age, who lost his life by being caught in the machinery at the workshop of A. B. CHAPMAN, foot of Twenty-fourth-street, E. R. It appears that the deceased placed his hand upon the shaft while it was in rapid motion, and was caught by the belt and dashed violently to the floor. The accident occurred on Tuesday and death ensued yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Fires.

ON BOARD A SCHOONER.

About 10½ o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered on board the schooner *Helen*, of Brook Haven, lying at Pier No. 10 E. R. It originated in some bed clothing in the Captain's cabin, and was easily extinguished by the crew. Damage about $100.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE.—A man named THOMAS MENEY, 'longshoreman, residing at the corner of Elizabeth and Doughty streets, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deceased had been intoxicated for several days past and last evening he called his wife and child to him and made an attempt upon their lives. His wife having her suspicions aroused, was able to avoid the blow aimed at her and escaped from him with their child. He immediately went to a glass in his room and cut his throat in such a manner as to cause death in a very few minutes.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. CORNELL, No. 103 Johnson-street, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of property valued at $50. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a basement window. On the same night, the residence of Dr. SWALM, No. 129 Duffield-street, was entered and robbed of property valued at $25. A bag of silverware and other valuables which they had collected they dropped in their flight, having been disturbed in their operations by the entrance of Dr. SWALM.

IDENTIFIED.—The clothing found on the dock at the foot of North Fifth-street, was identified yesterday as belonging to HENRY FISHER, whose family reside in South Fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The body has not been recovered.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday night, STEPHEN LEONARD, residing on Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, Gowanus, attempted to kill his wife with a knife. She gave the alarm and had her husband arrested before he inflicted upon her person any serious injury.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct last night made a descent upon a noted establishment at the corner of Leonard and Withers streets, and arrested the proprietor and several of the inmates. They were yesterday committed for trial by Justice WALTERS.

POLITICAL.—One of the Democratic General Committees met on Tuesday evening, (which it is not possible to say, because it is not decided for whom they shall work,) and appointed a special committee to devise some plan to unite the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats. The Committee then adjourned for two weeks.

New-Jersey.

A CLERGYMAN UNDER ARREST.—A few days since, Rev. Mr. GUBBY, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, together with one of the members of the church, caused the arrest of Rev. SAMUEL STERLING, and two other gentlemen, on charges of disorderly conduct. Rev. Mr. STERLING was charged with putting his fist under his (Rev. Mr. GUBBY'S) nose, and threatening to make him suffer; also by his acts and conversation, endeavoring to create a disturbance at a meeting of the session. Yesterday, Rev. Mr. STERLING caused the arrest of Rev. Mr. GUBBY, on a charge of perjury, and the latter-named gentleman was held in $500 bonds to answer.

MONEY AND WATCHES LOST AND STOLEN.—Yesterday afternoon, a lady named BARBARA BROWN, entered a store in York-street, Jersey City, and while there had the sum of $45 stolen from a small basket, as is supposed by three women who entered the place while she was there.....Mr. G. A. NIEMOLL, of No. 53 Washington-street, Hoboken, while in South Fifth-street, Jersey City, yesterday, lost a wallet containing $80.....A lady from New-York, who went to Jersey City yesterday, to take the cars, was robbed at the depôt, of a watch, valued at $160. A short time before missing the watch, she took it out to ascertain the time, and then placed it in the bosom of her dress.

ACCIDENTS AT HOBOKEN.—Justice WHITLEY held an inquest on the body of a lad found drowned near the Boat Club House. Much feeling exists at the little regard for the lives of children playing on the beach, by the public authorities. A child also had her thigh broken whilst swinging in the Otto Cottage Garden. No person seems to be employed to guard the juveniles from danger.

CURIOUS CASE OF SUNSTROKE.—A man made his appearance at the Health Office in St. Louis last week, and exhibited a hand which it appears was rendered useless by an attack of sunstroke, sustained by the owner of it during the recent "hot term." The member has the appearance of having been completely paralyzed, which is traced directly to the cause mentioned, while otherwise the man appears to be fully recovered.

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
AND VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-bugs, Croton-bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Depôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
It is beyond dispute that HOLLOWAY'S Ointment will heal the most virulent description of old sores, ulcerated legs, in five or six days at most. For the truth of which Dr. HOLLOWAY stakes a fifty years' reputation.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 178,000 bushels, at 76c. for No. 1, 74c. for No. 2 Spring, 90c. for No. 1 red. CORN quiet and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 70,000 bushels, at 34c.@35c., in store. OATS firm and advanced 1c. *Receipts*—2,700 bbls. Flour, 159,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 130,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHT—14c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York—rates reduced to ¾ ₱ cent. premium. Receipts of Flour and Grain since Jan. 1, compared with the same time of last year, show an increase of 13,500 bbls. Flour, 2,250,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000,000 bushels Corn, 350,000 bushels Oats. Shipments show about the same increase.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, at $5 65 for Extra State. WHEAT very scarce; sales, 1,500 bushels red Chio, at $1 15; 6,000 bushels red Indiana, to arrive, and 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring on the spot, on private terms. CORN is held at 52c., which is a trifle over the views of buyers. No sales. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 32c. on Flour, 10c. on Wheat, 9½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—7,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 7,900 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,177 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR in better demand, but quotations unchanged. WHEAT market opened dull, but closed better, with a good demand; sales 10,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 08@$1 08½; 35,000 bushels do. at $1 09; 18,000 bushels White do. at $1 11½@$1 11¾. CORN—demand moderate, parties apart; sales, 9,000 bushels, at 48c. CANAL FREIGHTS—47c. on Flour, 15c. on Wheat, 14c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye. No returns from the Canal Office.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 17¾c. PROVISIONS quiet and nothing done; no inquiry. Exchange on New-York steady at ¾ ₱ cent. premium. Money in fair demand at 10@12 ₱ cent.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Adriatic*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Empire City*, will close on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	Aug. 22	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	Aug. 25	New-York	Havre
Edinburg	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Parana	Aug. 28	Boston	Galway
Persia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg
New-York	Sept. 1	New-York	Bremen
FROM EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n.	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Aug. 16	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
Jura	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Palestine	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	Aug. 25	Liverpool	Boston
Illinois	Aug. 29	Southampt'n.	New-York
North Briton	Aug. 30	Liverpool	Quebec

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 22.—*In the Steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Cecelia Ranney, Capt. Daniel N. Mallett, Rev. Jas. Goodwin, William Weston, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, William Ades, Mrs. Ellen Artridge, two children and servant, Jas. Conroy, John Smith, Lewis Steiheimer, Prof. William H. Long, William M. Berry, Mrs. Ellen Lee, John Long, lady and child; Capt. Matt. Cox, Phineas Burgess, Thomas White, Peter McCullough, Michael Carlin, Chas. Rohr—and 264 steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Teresa, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—For St. Thomas—Moses Piza and daughter, G. Depez, H. Longpre, Elizabeth Jackson, servant. For Maracaibo—Aurelia Serrano, Henrique Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon sets....10 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 48 | Gov. Island. 1 01 | Hell Gate.... 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Ships Mary, Bridges, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Sandusky Gray, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks C. Wright, Plumer, Gibraltar, Giro & Francais; Homer, Yates, Cape Palmas, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Pride of the Sea, Mann, Zaza, Yznaga, Del Valle & Co.; George Bradford, (Br.,) Robbins, Glasgow, Thos. James.

Brigs Elizabeth, Flynn, St. Johns, N. F., R. Dinwiddie & Co.; E. Remington, Smith, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettis.

Schooners Leaming, Tilby, Savannah, master; Helene, Hudson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; G. Hoffman, Borden, Elizabethport, Post & Small; Golden Rod, Conway, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) Parr, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolff; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Helena, Roberts, Picton, C. H. Trumbull.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Thomson, Liverpool Aug. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 290 passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced head winds and calms throughout the passage. In the South Channel, on the 8th, passed ships Calliope, Manhattan, Evangeline, Coriolanus, S. E. Petigrew, and Frank Henri. At 5:30 P. M., same day, passed steamship City of Baltimore, 30 miles from Liverpool. Aug. 14, lat. 48, lon. 34 49, passed ship Universe, bd. E. 20th, lat. 41 50, lon. 65 04, passed steamship Arago, hence for Southampton and Havre. 21st, lat. 40 48, lon. 69 30, passed ship Samuel Glover, of Boston, bd. W.

Steamship Bienville, Bullock, New-Orleans Aug. 15, and Havana at noon of the 18th. Arr. at 1:30 P. M. About 25 miles S. E. of Cape Hatteras exchanged signals with a bark showing a square flag with red and white stripes, and a black ball in centre.

Steamship Augusta, (of Fernandina,) Phillips, Savannah Aug. 16, and Tybee Light 17th, in ballast, to E. N. Dickenson. Came to this port for repairs.

Steamship Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Williams, Callao 22 ds., in ballast to J. H. Brower & Co. June 28, lat. 31 S., lon. 91 W., passed ships William, Capt. Berry, and Grace Gordon, both from Callao for Hampton Roads for orders.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Ace, Arecelbo, P. R., Aug. 9, with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with calm weather.

Brig John Buter, (Br.,) Miner, Port au Platte Aug. 8, via Turks Island 9 ds., with logwood, salt, &c. to H. G. Smith. At Turks Island left no Am. vessels.

Brig A. Smithers, Johnson, Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 8, with salt to C. E. Knox.

Brig Alpine, Bray, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Minerva, (Br.,) Fletcher, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 4, with sugar to J. S. Whitney & Co. Aug. 13, experienced a gale from N. E., which lasted 48 hours.

Schr. Astosia, Colgate, Bluehill, Me., 7 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Amanda, Phinney, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Oregon, Krause, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Templeton, (of Calais,) Hodgdon, Mayaguez, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. R. H. Wetmore, Bogert, Richmond 2 ds., with flour, &c., to master.

Schr. Agnes, Treworgy, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Smith, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. E. G. Hazard, Hulse, Elizabethport, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Gem, Starr, Baltimore, with coal for Norwalk.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Small, Fort Lee, stone, for Boston.

Schr. C. T. Dix, Kelly, Virginia, with potatoes.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Henry, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. Merwin, Avery, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. J. S. Houseman, Bash, Virginia, with potatoes.

Schr. Zenith, Parker, Virginia 3 ds., with wheat.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Freeman, Albany, for Mystic.

Sloop Emma Mayo, Mayo, Saugerties 2 ds., stone.

WIND—During the day, S.

BELOW—One ship.

The vessels reported in yesterday's edition as being below, were not in sight at sunset.

Sailed.

The U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna steamed down the Bay, and proceeded to sea this morning. Bark Liberty, for Marseilles. Brig Hannah, for Port-au-Prince.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22—The screw-steamship Mount Vernon, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, (Tuesday,) 21st inst.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21—The U. S. Mail steamship Augusta, from New-York, arrived at Tybee at 3 o'clock, and at her wharf here at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. All well.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 22, sunset—Ship Andrew Jackson, from Callao, (in tow of the Yankee,) is coming in over the Bar. Ship London, for London, cleared the Bar at 6 P. M. Wind light S.; weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 22, sunset—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind light S. E.; weather hazy off shore.

Spoken, &c.

Lyra—bark, from Havana for New-York, 2 ds. out, Aug. 21, lat. 38, lon. 74.

R. H. Dixey—ship, strg. S., was seen Aug. 20, off Chincoteaque.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Platte, Aug. 8, Brem. brig Santiago, for New-York Aug. 11.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 4, barks Morning Star, for New-Haven, ldg.; Evening Star, do., do.